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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 21)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII. No. 21.

Jersey City, N. J., November 1, 1935

Price 10 Cents

I.L.G.W.U. Is Host To British Labor Envoys at Lunch

Commodore Hotel Gathering Greets Conley, Loughlin—President Dubinsky Toastmaster.

On Wednesday, October 23, the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. tendered a luncheon to Andrew Conley, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers of Great Britain, who attended the Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City as fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, and to Ann Loughlin, general organizer of the British Garment Workers, who is visiting the United States. Brother Andrew Naamnik, president of the British Textile Workers' Association, and co-delegate to the convention together with Conley, could not attend as he was absent on a lecture trip in several New England textile cities, under the auspices of the United Textile Workers.

The luncheon, intimate and informal throughout, developed into a keen exchange of interesting observations between the visiting guests and several of the leading representatives of organized labor who were invited by the I. L. G. W. U. to greet Conley and Miss Loughlin. President Dubinsky, who acted as chairman, called, among the first, upon Abraham Cahane, editor of the Daily Forward, fifteen-year-old veteran of labor and Socialist journalism, who spoke of his sixty years of activity in the

labor movement, recalling his meeting the guests of honor at the convention of the British Trades Union Congress a year ago.

"I am not in the least discouraged about our American labor movement," Cahane said among other things. "I am confident that we are heading in the right direction. Soon or later, we shall have to follow the road our fellow workers in Britain are traveling on, sooner or later, our trade union movement will have to arm itself politically to gain real power."

Matthew Well, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in his remarks said that "his mind never has been more in it now closed to any urgent need of progressive development in connection with the

(Continued on Page 2)

100 American Raincoat Co. Workers Strike In Baltimore

Ask for Union Agreement

President Dubinsky assigned, at the request of Vice-President Chas. Kreisler, manager of the Baltimore Jacket Board, Brother Joseph Kessler, secretary of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, to help conduct the strike of the workers of the American Raincoat Company in Baltimore, who quit work on Monday, October 21.

There was a strike in that shop which employs 100 people, last July to force the firm to reconsider a wage cut promulgated shortly after the abolition of the NRA. That strike was won, and the Baltimore Jacket Board has since been active in unionizing the "American" shop. The strike now is for union wages, work hours and for a union contract.

Nine Weeks' Newark Dress Strike Settled

Parade Marks Victory—1,500 Workers and 21 Shops Affected

The sharpest battle ever waged in the cotton dress industry in the East, came to an end on October 16, when an agreement terminating the nine-weeks strike in Newark, N. J., was signed at the office of Mayor Meyer J. Ellenstein.

Provoked by an attempt of the employers to take advantage of the abolition of the NRA to reduce and deflate work conditions to sweatshop standards, this strike was fought with heroic tenacity by hundreds of girls, who, although new to trade unionism, conducted themselves during this strike like veterans.

Wallenstein, the Mayor of New ark, had made several attempts, as reported in the columns of "Justice," to mediate the strike, summoning conferences of interested parties to his office and following every lead liable to bring about an understanding. For several weeks, however, his efforts remained futile. Finally Vice-President Harry Wandler, manager of the United Textile Department, who was in charge of the strike from the day it was declared, succeeded in convincing the contractors' association that the Union was ready to fight indefinitely. As soon as the employers realized this, they agreed for the resumption of the negotiations. Brother Wandler was assisted in this last stage of the negotiations by Organ (Continued on page 2)

"IN LOVING RECOGNITION OF A BOND THAT SHALL ENDURE FOREVER"



Harrisburg Girls In Bitter Battle For Union Shop

Police Sides With Boss—Threaten Union Organizer

October 22 marked the fifth week of the struggle between the employees of the Capital City Dress Company of Harrisburg, Pa., and their employer. These workers refused to work under the conditions which existed in the shop. They demanded higher wages, better working conditions, and a closed union shop, with the right to bargain with their employer. The majority of the employers received only three dollars to five dollars for forty hours since the NRA was declared unconstitutional and they had no reason to believe that they would not be cut lower. Photostatic copies of checks received by these workers show amounts from \$1.75 to \$2.50 for three full eight-hour days.

Not only do these girls have to fight in this strike their employer, (Continued on page 2)

Andrew Conley, Head of British Garment Workers, Presents to President David Dubinsky a Plaque from International Federation of Clothing Workers to I.L.G.W.U.



At Front Table at Commodore Hotel Luncheon: Left to Right: James Quinn, George Meany, William Collins, Joseph N. Weber, Joseph Bastin, Abraham Cahan, David Dubinsky, Andrew Conley, Ann Loughlin, Matthew Wolf, Thomas F. MacMahon, John Mulholland.

I.L.G.W.U. Is Host to British Labor Envoys at Luncheon

All Organized Labor in New York Represented

(Continued from Page 1)
trade union movement." In introducing the guests, Toastmaster Dubinsky stressed the point that both of them were garment workers and had earned for themselves long and enviable records in the service of the British movement.

Both Conley and Miss Loughlin spoke in brief of their impressions of the Atlantic City convention, both pointing out that the trade union problems in the United States and Great Britain are quite similar. Conley said:

"Both the British and the American labor movements are dedicated against war and against dictatorship. . . . We do not believe in the absolute necessity of violent revolutions in order to attain a higher humane standard of living. . . .

Amos, those present at the luncheon were, in addition to the members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following: John J. O'Connell, secretary of the New York City, and the leaders of the local union, representative of the various other needle trades unions, such as the Amalgamated of the Millinery and Cap Makers, and leaders of the fur and hat makers. Also there were also Algonzo von Lee and James Omsel, representing the Socialist press and organization in New York; Nathaniel Chin, national chairman of the Workmen's Circle; William J. O'Connell, secretary of the Circle; George Mackay, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and James Quinn, secretary of the New York Central Labor Council. Also present were: William J. O'Connell, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and James Quinn, secretary of the New York Central Labor Council. Also present were: William J. O'Connell, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and James Quinn, secretary of the New York Central Labor Council.

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A Silver Magazine

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Nine-Weeks' Newark Dress Strike Settled

(Continued from page 1)

Girls Overcome
With Joy

The final agreement was made on the night of October 15, after a conference at Mayor Ellenstein's office. It was then decided to call a meeting of the strikers for the next morning for the purpose of ratifying the agreement before it is finally made public. The strikers learned the good news in the early hours of the morning, immediately assembled under the windows of the hotel where the strike leaders were stopping and staged a demonstration. Later, they started an impromptu parade through the city, carrying in the streets a sign which for two weeks they had used every morning on picket duty. The police were unable to restrain them and finally directed traffic to order to let the "victory parade" proceed unhampered. Many strikers kept on shouting "We have won. We have won" while tears were

Settlement
Ratified

The agreement was read very carefully at the meeting that same morning by the strikers who gave up its terms by interminable applause. Sister Sadie Betack, who, beside being one of the strike leaders, had been the girls' advisory and spiritual guide during the last weary weeks of the struggle, was embraced and kissed by many of them at the height of the general rejoicing. A committee of 25 was selected to attend the signing of the agreement, but the riot insisted on going along so that the demonstration was shortly repeated on the steps of the Newark City Hall.

Closed Shop,
Union Conditions

In the light of conditions prevailing in the unorganized clothing shops of New Jersey, the agreement secures a divided gain, establishes the closed shop, a minimum wage scale of \$5 a week for girls and of \$11 for operators, provides for additional increases as soon as the contractors will be able to modify present terms with the jobbers, creates a price committee for settlement of price work prices and introduces the impartial machinery for final disposition of all charge cases and other disagreements between Union and employers. Working hours are to be limited to 40 a week. Overtime is to be allowed only with the con-

emergency, at the rate of time and one-half. Other important clauses of the agreement include the right to inspect books and payrolls to check up on complaints for underpayment, or to discover jobbers or manufacturers supplying work to the contractor; equal division of work in each and every department; election of chairladies, etc. The agreement is to remain in ef-

Seven Shops
Still on Strike

1,500 workers are affected by this agreement employed in 21 shops all belonging to the New Jersey Washable Dress Contractors' Association, with whom the agreement has been entered into. The routine of enrolling these workers as union members may require some time at some shops are at present without work. They will, however, constitute separate local, which will be in charge of Sister Sadie Reich.

The strike still continues against a group of seven independent employers (four contractors and three manufacturers), who have as in junction against the union. After the signature of the agreement, Brother Wagner solemnly promised that efforts will be redoubled to union conditions in these remaining

Harrisburg Girls In Bitter Battle For Union Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

er and for the right to bargain collectively, but they must also fight the local police department and the Chamber of Commerce. A waiting time the streets are filled with police who are posted at corners for blocks around. On Monday, Oct. 21, twenty-two of the pickets were arrested and taken to the police station, the patrol wagon being so packed and badly overloaded that one girl fainted and had to be taken to the hospital for treatment. When James Reed, organizer in charge of this strike, interviewed the police chief in regard to the arrest of these girls on false charges, he was told politely that they were the only girls he did so as to leave them.

The first opened the shop on Monday, October 21, after a shutdown of two weeks and are hiring strikebreakers. They are, however, having a hard time to find competent workers who are willing to scab the job. The citizens who are waking up, in the fact that they are not getting their very modest, just a few blocks from the State Capitol. The strikers are determined to picket the shop all winter if necessary, to make Mr. Shapiro sign an agree-

The firm opened the shop on Monday, October 21, after a shutdown of two weeks and are now hiring strikebreakers. They are, however, having a hard time to find competent workers who are willing to do the job. The citizens of Harrisburg are waking up to the fact that there is a new leadership in their very midst, just a few blocks from the State Capitol. The strikers are determined to picket the shop all winter if necessary, to make Mr. Shapiro sign an agreement.

Cloak Strikers in Mamaroneck, N. Y. Defy Arrest

"New American" Dis-
claims Ownership of
Shop—Documents Point
the Other Way.

The strike against the New Rochelle Coal Corporation, a subsidiary of the New American Coal Co. of New York, declared by the Out-Of-Town Department on October 8, continues in spite of arrests and the threat of a court order.

On the morning of October 13 "increased" by a verbal clash between a striking girl and a scab. The Mayor of Manassas swooped in with a group of policemen, and arrested eight strikers and their organizer, Al Busby, resting the legality of his action on an ascendant opinion of the court. The hearing on October 23, trial was postponed until November 6, the day after election, which is an indication of how important an issue the strike has become to the Mayor of Manassas. The strike, however, has gained in intensity since these arrests, and last Friday the shop was reported to be completely

Who Is The Owner?

Proof in possession of the Out-Town Department clearly indicates that this Mamaronock shop is owned by the New American Corporation of New York. These include extracts published in local papers last August of the license granted by the Zoning Board for the opening of the shop. News papers reported at that time that Samuel Maser, president of the

Nochelle Coat Corporation, a subsidiary of the New American Coat Corporation of New York City, has applied for the permit and provided the information about the plant he intended to open. The New York firm, however, has stated to Clock Joint Board officials, that it has no connection whatsoever with the Mamaroneck shop. Further investigations are being conducted by "Out-of-Town" Manager Harry Wander to establish the ownership of the shop.

Reason for The Strike

Since local papers have challenged the right of the Union to declare such a strike and have impugned its motives, organizer Abelsky gave out to the papers a statement which refutes all the insinuations and establishes clearly the facts as they really are. The statement is pasted inside the

The strike was declared against the Rochelle Coat Corp. in order to unionize the factory, in that was eliminating the present condition prevailing at the Rochelle Coat Corp. The firm is paying as low as \$2.00 per week for fifty to sixty hours.

"At their Passaic, Brooklyn and Manhattan factories, which are unionized, Mr. Samuel Maser, owner of the New American Coat Co., of which the Rochester Coat Corp. is a subsidiary, pays his employees a minimum wage of \$28.00 and a bonus as \$45.00 a week.

"If it is possible for the firms to pay union wages in other towns, why should not the same standard prevail in Mamaroneck? Are the workers in this town less worthy of decent wages in return for their labor?"

The workers have answered "NO" and do not mind at all. Mayor Bredell and the local newspapers are of a different opinion.

Harrisburg Wages in the Limelight

[illegible]

As Photostats Show Big-Hearted Harrisburg Dress Employer, Let of Local Chamber of Commerce and Police, Would Part with \$1.75 For Full Three Days of Labor.

Calling All Shopp! Calling All Dress- makers!

for the
Weekly Broadcast of
LOCAL 89
Hear General Manager
JULIUS HOGMAN
and starting November 18
at 10:30

LUIGI ANTONINI
General Secretary of Local 28

All Dressmakers' News every
week . . . the new demands as
they are being formulated . . .
the issues as they develop on
the eve of the expiration of our
agreement.

Time In
"Voice of Local 89"
Every Saturday, 10 A.M.
Station WEDVO (1300 Kc.)

Big Events in 'Out-of-Town' Zone

Membership Meeting in Passaic, N. J., On November 1

All dressmakers of Local 145 are
called to a big member meeting,
which will take place on Friday,
November 1, at the Polish People's
Home, 13 Monroe Street, Passaic,
N. J. Manager Frank Vito will
announce that he has secured the
presence of Brothers Arturo Giannelli,
R. Romaldi, and Harry
Wander to appear at that meeting.

Third Annual Celebration in South River

Simon Hamrind, manager of the
South River, N. J., Dressmakers
Local No. 140, announces that
the third annual celebration of this
local will take place on Thursday
afternoon, November 15, at 2 P. M.,
at the Capitol Theatre, Main Street.
There will be movies, followed by
music, entertainment and speeches.
No admission fee will be charged
to members of the Union.

The Long Island Dance

In mentioning the successful
dance which was held on Saturday,
October 12, by Dressmakers' Local
57, of Yonkers Island, at the Polish
National Hall, in Hempstead, we
omit that our sisters and brothers
there considered the climax of
the celebration.

After the dance was over, Man-
ager Jack Grzesman took a group
of members who were active in at-
tending the dance, together with
some guests, to a midnight supper.
The gathering called for speech-
es, and Manager Grzesman, acting
as toastmaster, invited Brother S.
Romaldi, who was representing
the General Office, to say a few
words, which he did. Others who
added their contribution to the
speaking program were Dorothy
Dulaska and Charles Cirincione,
organizers; James Patti, Jean
Reck and Minnie Wahl of the ex-
ecutive boards of the Long Island be-
locals; Minnie Annunziata, be-
half of the Stamford, Conn., dele-
gation; and M. Schwartz, for the
"Friends always ready to answer
the call."

ON OR ABOUT
November 6, 1935
**THE
UNION HEALTH
CENTER**
of the I.L.G.W.U.
WILL BE LOCATED AT
275—7th Avenue
Between 26th & 26th Sts.

First "Honor Roll" Fund Report Shows Yield of \$10,516.00

\$50,000 Drive For Schlesinger-Sigman Library, Los Angeles Sanitarium And Other Worthy Institutions In Full Swing

LOCAL NO.	QUOTA	PAID
Philadelphia Cloak Joint Board	\$300	\$361.75 Exceeded Quota
South Jersey Joint Board	350	500.00 Exceeded Quota
Los Angeles, Local 105	25	25.00 Completed Quota
Cleveland, 200, Print-Biederman	100	100.00 Completed Quota
Cuthers' Union, Local 10	5,000	2,000.00 on account
Waterproof Garment Union, Local 20	150	25.00 on account
Dress Pressers' Union, Local 60	5,000	1,800.00 on account
Whitegoods Workers' Union, Local 62	3,000	1,000.00 on account
Cincinnati, Local 63	50	43.50 on account
Bonnas Embroidery Union, Local 66	1,000	379.10 on account
Reading, Local 93	50	30.35 on account
Fort Wayne, Local 116	75	25.00 on account
Neckwear Workers' Union, Local 142	1,000	486.95 on account
Connecticut, Ohio, Local 175	50	33.75 on account
Out-of-Town Cloak and Dress Dept.	7,500	2,186.00 on account
Chicago Joint Board	2,000	1,000.00 on account
Knitgoods Joint Council	1,250	500.00 on account
		\$10,516.00

FLASH!

The New York Dress Joint Board were allotted a quota of \$25,000—It issued special "Roll of Honor" lists for its shops—Staff meetings were held last week, and the drive is now on in every district!

FLASH!

Watch for Report Next Issue From All Dress Shops!

The New York Cloak Joint Board was given a quota of \$10,000—It assesses each member 25 cents—Collections are now proceeding in all shops with the aid of the Business Agents and other staff members.

The Cloakmakers Always Make Good

The Miscellaneous Locals held a conference last week to organize and expedite collections for the Institutional Fund of the I.L.G.W.U.

They Have Already Made a Fine Beginning—Watch Them Go Over The Top!

Collections Will Be Reported in Every Issue of "Justice" Until Drive Is Completed

Do Not Fail in Your Duty—Get the Name of
Your Shop and Local on the Next "Honor Roll!"

Chiselers Plan Recovery At Workers' Expense

Small Town Babbits Take To Old Familiar Refrains

By Harry Wander, V.P.
Mpr., Eastern Out-of-Town Dept.

We may as well face squarely an old devil which is again making appearances in the small towns striding the City of New York, appealing again to antiquated prejudices in order to arouse the ignorant part of public opinion against labor unions. This chincera is more than anybody else, as we happen to be the first target of these attacks. Having gained a considerable experience since I am in charge of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, of the social attitude of small-town Babbits, so well reflected in the local newspapers, I dare to predict that this campaign will eventually gain in virulence.

Chiselers and Die-Hards Join Hands

We all know how the abolition of the NRA has served as a well-justified order to the chiselers to favor upon their unorganized workers the return of sweatshop conditions. They soon realized, though, as the Union stepped into the picture on the side of the victimized workers, that the shoe were not turned around enough to give battle; and so they began looking around for help. To whom would these chiselers appeal? Of course, to the backward elements made up of misdirected local merchants, the town's chamber of commerce, and above all, in the local press.

Workers Quick To Understand

These people, however, seem to forget that the workers have learned a good deal in the past two years. The workers have come in close contact with the chiselers and fully understand their game. No speaker of ours need to exert himself much these days to make them understand that this is a scheme to bring about so-called "recovery" at workers' expense only. And the workers have gotten rid of the pro-indice against their brothers and sisters of the big city, and are ready to cooperate with them for the common good. Of course, this sentiment of solidarity is one of our most effective weapons and it is up to us to keep it in good and ready shape.

I was glad to hear, for instance, how a group of dressmakers in Stamford, Conn., were quick to understand the reasons that prompted three small dress contractors to move out of their town and leave them temporarily without work. These contractors thought that they could find cheaper labor elsewhere, but the Union has also warned them that it would pursue them, as matter where they went. Palm-lined citizens of Stamford have deplored this attitude of the three chiselers and sided with the efforts of the Union to uphold and defend the work standards of its members. But not the local chamber of commerce, surely not the responsible local "Stamford Advocate." In a "disgraced" editorial it speaks of the Union as asking far too much, "against the wishes of the workers." It says that "the workers would themselves have preferred to continue at the prevailing hours rather than lose their jobs entirely," and adds that they "now will have to look to the town for unemployment relief." So the chiselers are not to blame for taking the workers to accept starvation wages; the fault is with the workers that refuse to submit.

Civic Authorities Help Too

In many cases the united front of chiselers and reactionaries is reinforced by local authorities. Con-

A Bright Corner of The Mamaroneck Picket Line



sider, for instance, the actions of the officials of Bordentown, N. J. There a chisler from South River made plans to open a cotton dress shop in order to offset the loss of production suffered in South River, N. J., where its regular plant is right now on strike. The South River, N. J., authorities are sympathetic with the strike, and, fully realizing the purpose for which the show-up was about to be opened, asked the Bordentown authorities to cooperate in defeating the scheme. What a silly request! The Bordentown sologs, instead, greeted the chisler with open arms and rushed to assure him that Bordentown labor is cheap, plentiful and content, while they would see to it that "outsiders" are kept far off the local grounds!

A better instance, however, is offered by recent events in Mamaroneck, N. Y. There a strike is in progress against the Rochelle Manufacturing Company, makers of coats and suits. One morning a week ago, the mayor of the city, in person, accompanied by a group of policemen, raided the picket line and arrested ten people, including the Union's representative. The case is still pending in the local court.

An Amazing Editorial

This was the signal for the starting of a campaign of vilification against the Union, which has come to Mamaroneck by request of the workers themselves and which is trying to get for the Mamaroneck workers the same wages which the same firm is paying its workers in Passaic, Brooklyn and New York! The first salvo was fired by the "Daily Times," Mamaroneck daily paper, in an editorial which leaves the reader wondering if Mamaroneck is part of the largest section of the South or is just a few miles from New York. "The Times commends Mayor Heddlip and the police," reads part of the editorial, "for handling the matter as they did. It is well to let these outside agitators, as well as any local agitators, understand that Mamaroneck proposes to preserve law and order here and is ready to protect every man or woman in their right to work. . . . Who is paying the salary of these agitators who come from the outside and what constructive service are they rendering which makes them worth a dollar of anybody's money?" Then the Mamaroneck case was closed, the letter we will like it.

I can bet anything this same editorial writer is wasting rivers of ink in writing about the sanctity of the Constitution of the United States and of the elementary rights guaranteed by it.

Visiting British Delegates Meet I.L.G.W.U. Leaders

Delano Hotel Audience Listens to Conley, Loughlin, Dubinsky, Nagler, and Hochman—Plaque Presented to I.L.G.W.U. From International Clothing Workers' Federation

The members of all executive boards of the I.L.G.W.U. in New York and a number of active workers and veterans in the women's garment organizations, had an opportunity to meet with the British delegate to the recent A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City, Brother Andrew Conley, and with Miss Ann Loughlin, general organizer of the British Tailors and Garment Workers, on Wednesday evening, October 22, in the ballroom of the Hotel Delano, West 43rd Street, near 6th Avenue.

The meeting, however, was more than a mere reception for the English guests of the I.L.G.W.U. It turned out to be an occasion for President Dubinsky and Vice-President Nagler and Hochman, all delegates to the Atlantic City convention, to present their impressions of that convention to an eager and attentive audience. In addition, it was marked by the presentation of a plaque from the International Federation of the Clothing Workers' Unions to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as a token of respect and esteem for its scholarship and untiring work on behalf of the Federation and of the unions affiliated with it.

Nagler, Hochman Report First

The meeting was opened by President Dubinsky who introduced Vice-President Nagler as first speaker. Bro. Nagler briefly referred to the work of the convention, alluding out, among other things, the labor party resolution which he defended from the convention platform. (Bro. Nagler's speech at Atlantic City convention may be printed in full in our next issue.)

He was followed by Vice-President Hochman, who gave a general survey of the most distinctive things that happened at Atlantic City. "In my judgment," Hochman said, "the most salient event at the 25th convention of the Federation was the appearance of a confident, fighting minority of delegates allied with the progressive cause in the trade union movement, which had made itself heard and which is bound to grow and expand until it becomes the majority on the floor of the A. F. of L. convention." But, Hochman stressed the point that this was not sheer optimism on his part but was borne out by what has occurred at Atlantic City. He freely predicted that the cause of industrial unionism will prevail in the American labor movement insofar as mass production industries are concerned in the near but distant future.



Ann Loughlin

Dubinsky Slits Convention Issues

President Dubinsky then gave, in an hour's talk, an illuminating close-up of convention happenings, of surface and under-surface clashes of opinions and principles which culminated in the last days of the convention, especially, "The question of industrial unionism." President Dubinsky emphasized, "As I see it, it is not so much a question of dogma or theory as it is a method of industrial organization and structure and should be so understood. It is not even a question of radicalism or conservatism but solely a question of expediency and effectiveness. We who are contending for the industrial form of organization do not wish to see the general structure of the American labor movement destroyed but we are interested in the organization of the millions in the mass-production industries who cannot hope to attain effective organization unless they have unrestricted jurisdiction in their plants, usually large factories, to take in all the workers employed without regard to craft." President Dubinsky then cited a number of cases reported to the convention where organization in large plants broke down owing to the interference of craft unions after the workers had been organized.

President Dubinsky spoke also of the constitutional amendment which the A. F. of L. Executive Council has been instructed to present to Congress, an amendment which would remove the danger of amendment by the Supreme Court of labor and social welfare legislation. He told of the dramatic way in which an amendment proposal was "taken off the table" and passed after it had been stalled periodically at the last hour of the convention. "On the whole," this was to express my opinion, I wish this was the greatest convention the

A. F. of L. ever held barring none and that history will so regard it. It will, I am sure, mark the turning point in the development of the American labor movement," President Dubinsky concluded.

Miss Loughlin, Conley Feel 'At Home' Here

When Miss Ann Loughlin, known through England for her eloquence and tireless activity on behalf of the garment workers, rose to speak, she received a stormy ovation. She spoke briefly emphasizing the necessity of spreading the gospel of the movement among the younger elements, those who are to take up the work where the older generation of fighters will have left it. She urged her listeners to bear in mind that the trade union movement is not merely a bread-and-butter movement but that it encompasses all activity and all endeavor of the workers—economic, recreational, political and cooperative—the latter a very important activity in England, she stressed.

Bro. Conley's talk was preceded by a request to rise to the memory of the great English labor leader and statesman, Arthur Henderson, who died last week. All rose and for a minute stood with heads bowed. Delegate Conley began by saying that in the United States "he has never felt as if in a strange land." "I have kept in touch with you folks, after a long period. I've met many of your leaders on the other side as our guests and visitors, and it seems to me that your problems are close to me as if they were our own."

"I am rather anxious of your position, brothers and sisters of the I.L.G.W.U., I am anxious in a fraternal way, of course. I look with admiration upon your growth, your intellectual strength. Though we, too, have a family of about 115,000 workers in our National Union, I admire the great educational system which you have inaugurated; but I assure you that we are endeavoring to emulate you and we are traveling along the same route."

"I am a guest here of your movement and shall, therefore, refrain from talking too much about your union," except to say the following: "Just as our trade union movement in Britain was compelled in the end to adopt a vigorous political policy to stop your movement being compelled to proceed continually along the same line. The progress along the political front must follow the economic advance."

"We in Great Britain don't claim anything, but we have accomplished a considerable bit for our workers. Thirty years ago women used to earn in our needle trades factories 5c an hour and would work 56 hours a week and more. Today women and men have an alternative as to be recognized by the old standards; our conditions are safeguarded by agreements and all this has been made possible by the action of the British Federation of a generation of valiant men and women."

"Be proud of your work, of your Union, of your leadership—have

faith in yourselves and in your organization, and nothing may stop your steady progress." Brother Conley concluded amidst an outburst of applause.

Plaque a Priceless Token, Dubinsky Says

At the conclusion of his talk, Bro. Conley formally presented to



Andrew Conley

President Dubinsky, in the name of the International Federation of Clothing Workers, the plaque. It was made by one of the former leaders of the Metal Workers' Union in Germany, now ostracized by Nazi persecution and living in exile in Holland. "I do not know what the actual or intrinsic value of this plaque is but its sentimental value, inasmuch as it symbolizes the love and affection in which your great Union is held by the other workers' trade organizations in the world, should surely please you, Brother Dubinsky," Conley declared in turning over the plaque to the chief of the I.L.G.W.U. President Dubinsky responded by saying that "the International will forever cherish this precious token of comradeship and fraternal ties," and the audience broke out into enthusiastic cheers to close the meeting.

Messed Chorus A Striking Feature

The combined chorus of the International, under the direction of Lazar Wiesner, contributed by its singing of working-class and trade union songs, a special festive tone to the occasion and created a profound impression.

The 150 voices—most of them women appearing in white dress uniforms—thundered away with the "Internationale" and the "In God We Trust"—gave the meeting an appropriate start. And the spirited rendition of the "Dressmakers' Victory Song" brought the memorable melody to a warm climax, which made Brother Conley remark: "We haven't such a thing as a great chorus in our movement in England, but we ought to have it." President Dubinsky from the rostrum expressed the thanks of the assembly to the Chorus for its splendid performance and to Director Wiesner.

Local 66 Happy With Strike Gains

By Z. L. Friedman, President, Local 66

The members of Local 66 of New York, embracing Bonanza embroidery, crochets, pleater, stitchers and finishers, ratified on September 19 the new agreement with the two employers' associations in the industry for the next two years. The terms of the new contract were received with greater alacrity than that of any past in the past. The members of Local 66 were compelled, thanks to the stubbornness of the employers, to strike for eight days before they won the new agreement. It was a short, well-fought and orderly battle, from which the members of Local 66 emerged stronger in spirit and morale than ever before, despite the fact that it caused a substantial loss in wages, for which the manufacturers alone are responsible.

Net Winnings Cited

A resume of the gains—under the new agreement—would bring forth the following:
Increase in minimum wage rates for the various crafts from \$1 to \$4.
Answers to locks and time cuts of unions upon demand.

Union representatives must not be denied access to shops during and after work hours.

Newly engaged workers must be given reasonable time in which to qualify for job.

Some of the terms retained from the old agreement:

35-hour work-week.
Control of labor hired by the Union.

Piping Workers Organized

Simultaneously with the second strike we called out the piping workers, about 100 of them, until they are organized group. They came nearly all out. We kept them on strike for about three weeks, when, on October 2, the association signed a collective contract for them, which was accepted by the workers the following day.

Some Praise Offered

Credit for the success of Local 66 in the past few years in a large measure is due to our indefatigable manager, Bro. Louis Hattah. Our sincerest appreciation is due to Bro. Frederic F. Umhoe, who represented President Dubinsky at our conference, to Vice-President Harry Greenberg, for his moral and material support, to Elias Lieberman, our counsel, who helped us with his keen advice and judgment. I also wish to thank all officers and active members whose cooperation was invaluable.

The last strike shall always remain a happy and inspiring recollection to our members. It shall be, we hope, a far prelude to further attainments.

NEW DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

\$4.75 SYSTEM POINTS THE WAY

Direct Settlements With Jobbers Are Real Success

In the unquestioned success of price settlements direct with the \$4.75 jobbers we have a picture of how well the system will work in all lines and why the Union will brook no compromise in making it industry-wide law, side by side with Limitation of Contractors and the Unit System, when the new agreements are written.

Two solid months of experience involving thousands of dressmakers working in 254 shops on 2,812 different styles from 87 jobbers have verified the prophetic statement of General Manager Julius Hochman that the system would be "good for the worker, good for industry, but bad for the faker."

System Wipes Out Evil

Two evils that kept the \$4.75 line in a constant state of turmoil and chaos have been wiped out.

No longer can the \$4.75 jobber "shop around" among contractors playing one off against the other with threatening pressure on prices. Because the workers, with price and style description "passports" attached to all dresses, now force all contractors to work at the same recorded price.

No longer can the jobber, hiding behind the screen of the minimum flat rate, keep adding work to dresses until daily warfare and shoppings like the famous "Glad at Bricks" of last Spring are necessary to protect earnings.

The successful operation of direct settlements with the jobbers in the laboratory of the \$4.75 line is of vital consequence to workers in all price lines. All shall soon profit from that experience.

What are the facts?

Following the \$4.75 "Glad at Bricks" minimum flat rates were drastically revised upward to balance the additional work which jobbers had been putting into their styles. So complicated had the mess become that the retailers referred to the range as the "margin line." To a chorus of jobber protests that labor prices were "out of line," General Manager Hochman, in a statement widely commented on for its "industrial viewpoint," told the jobbers that labor prices would have to parallel the amount of labor in garments and that piece rates under all circumstances would have to produce the guaranteed wages.

Fall Season Started Action

With the opening of the Fall season Brother Hochman used the jobbers' anxiety to get production as a lever toward direct settlements of

prices with the jobbers in the \$4.75 line.

Under this system a price committee of workers from the contractors working for a specified jobber and a Union representative meet with representatives of the jobber on "neutral ground" at 151 West 40th Street, third floor. Here prices are fixed on the basis of the amount of work in each garment. Once settled, a "passport" is attached to each style. This gives the piece rates, description and full information. At the Joint Board offices, duplicate copies of all "passports" are made and sent out to all the contracting shops. In that way an effective barrier is set to any tricks the jobbers might be tempted to try.

The set up was worked out by General Manager Hochman, installed by A. Deutsch, under the guidance of Charles R. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, and is now operating smoothly under Brother Jack Goldstein, assistant manager of the National Department, assisted by Brothers Pasquale Natorelli and I. Rosenfeld. So-called "agent contractors" from the Union come in, when the time is heavy.

Credit Due To The Membership

"As always," General Manager Hochman said, "the success of this Union effort is in a large measure due to the discipline of the workers and their intelligent execution of Union instructions. They compete for places on the price committees; they keep an eagle eye on the garments as they come into the shops; they have a keen understanding of how important the system is, not alone to themselves but to all the workers in the industry; they act in the union-cob, some say that has made the dressmakers a symbol of solidarity to the entire labor world."

The advantages of the new picture as it was painted in practical operation, are immediately obvious. Competition between shop and shop is eliminated. The price settlement battles that used to take place every day in dozens of shops, consuming time and putting a terrible strain on temper and nervous energy are wiped out. Difficult arguments are averted but at william headquarters before they can be sent to the shops. They are either simplified or removed from lines because they simply do not belong in the \$4.75 range. Most important of all, variations under the new system have modified. From the standpoint of policy, this marks the first break in the position taken by the jobbers, who have always maintained the fiction that setting prices was the function of the contractor. The workers are unanimous in their praise.

Figures Show Smooth Operation

An analysis of the work done by the price settlement bureau from August 22 to October 15 follows:

A total of 2,812 styles were set out: 5 at \$6 cents; 647, 55 cents; 1,425, 68 cents; 1,208, 85 cents; 276, 95 cents; 75, 100 cents; 1, 110 cents; 45 cents; 2, 90 cents; 1, 110 cents. Price committees from 254 shops working for 87 jobbers participated in the settlements. Eighty-four of the shops were from "out-of-town." Many more garments have been set since that tabulation.

WONG--An Operator



There are very few Chinese among the 32 nationalities under the banner of our Dress Joint Board, but few are they who represent a living embodiment of our Union's attitude to the poisons of prejudice. We in our Union know that the conflict lies between the exploiters and the workers everywhere—in America, in far-away China, in all the 32 nations that have sent their people into our Union.

The Voices Behind "The Voice"



Straight-from-the-shoulder discussion of dressmaker news and the issues confronting the dressmakers in the last session before the expiration of the agreement is multiplying testimony for "The Voice of Local 89," WVEO (1300 Kc) every Saturday morning, 10 to 11. The splendid musical program continues to arouse enthusiastic comment. Here we list General Manager Julius Hochman broadcasting "Calling All Shops—Calling All Dressmakers" (10:15 A. M.) in the chatty fashion that is creating a new style for Union radio talk. On the right is Brother John Gelo, Assistant Manager of Local 89, who does well in meeting the standards set by Manager Luigi Anselmi who will continue his weekly talk in Italian on his return from the Anti-War Congress abroad.

55th Convention Opens Wide War On Labor Finks

Hochman's Resolution Based on Inside Story of Anti-Labor Detective Agencies Is Passed Unanimously by A. F. L.

Unmasking the labor spy collected like a snake among workers in many industries, General Manager Julius Hochman, quoting from unpublished documents and dramatizing the results of a special research, found the A. F. of L. Convention at Atlantic City in unanimous agreement with his double barreled resolution aimed at the exposure and elimination of the "industrial scavengers."

The resolution as adopted called for a Congressional investigation of the agencies and for the passage of a complete program of Federal and State legislation to end their "lawless activities."

Brother Hochman paid his respects not only to the undercover rate operators and the protection of falsely obtained union cards, but also to the strong-arm muscle men, gun-toters and club artists pointedly called "guards" who spring up like snailpox in every strike.

Jail Birds Employed By Detective Agencies

The type of "man" used by the detective agencies can be seen from a typical case. Edly Gatty, on the payroll of the Hyattsville Detective Agency, an organization that boasts itself "King of Strickelwaters." Brother Hochman said of him: "If you think the others I described were tough customers, let me introduce you to Edly Gatty. The criminal records show that between 1914 and 1924 he was arrested thirteen times and convicted in succession of grand larceny, disorderly conduct, petty larceny, violation of license, carrying a revolver, burglary and assault with a knife. That is no exaggerated case. It is typical of the men sent out to almost every strike in sight, workers' attempts to gain a fair share of increase in wages or a slight reduction in hours."

Every twist of the slimy trail of the detective agencies was revealed by Brother Hochman, not from the history of rumor but by quotation from original sources and letters. We see the agencies in their conventional role of supplying spies and armed guards. We also see them offering to provide agents provocateurs who will seek discredit on strikes, offering to send in men who will break unions by splitting them into factions, offering to organize contract unions in the form of legal organizations by leading workers to the blind alley of unions doomed to contempt "cooperation" with the bosses.

Eliminate Scavengers Hochman Says

"The A. F. of L. should take the leadership for an immediate and vigorous fight to eliminate these industrial scavengers. Let us lift the lid on these nests of organized crime."

Heavy Attendance Features "22" Courses

1,800 Unionists Start Classes in 9 Schools. Hundreds of Others Turn Out for 22 Cultural, Social and Athletic Groups.

Rolling up an attendance record double that of previous seasons, Local 22's Educational Department opened 50 classes at the Central and 8 Section Schools with 1800 unionist students. Those figures represent the attendance for the opening week of October 14. With registration still going on it is expected that by the middle of this month at least 3,500 will be enrolled.

The figures for the formal classes are immensely multiplied by those turning out for 22 social, cultural and athletic groups. Hundreds of others will be added to the combined figure when further activities get under way.

Wide Variety Of Courses

Wide variety of offerings, their basic interest and the skill and reputation of the teaching staff surpass that of previous seasons. At the Central School, 232 West 46th Street, 15 classes cover American Politics in Theory and Practice, American History, American Literature, Great Leaders of American Labor, English, Public Speaking, Labor Theory and Practice, Social Psychology, Marxism and Economics.

The 35 classes at the 9 schools near to the homes of the workers cover English, Social Science, Psychology, American History, American Literature, and Public Speaking.

The 22 social, cultural and athletic groups include gym and swimming, chess, brass band, mandolin groups and classes, dancing groups and classes.

Never Too Late To Register

Will Herberg, Director of Local 22's Educational Department, announces that registration is still open and urges all members to take full advantage of the facilities offered entirely without charge by the Union. Full information and advice may be obtained in Room 508, 232 West 46th Street.

An interesting feature of the program which has not yet been completely worked out is a group of activities for the children of members. This will be announced shortly. Theatre parties and social events are in preparation.

When the first classes opened it was immediately evident that much serious work will be done. The second and third sessions of classes not only revealed the old faces but many new ones.

As Will Herberg put it: "It is never too late to register; it is always too early to drop out."

Nobody is dropping out; hundreds are registering; be one of them. If you have any specific educational problems do not hesitate to discuss it with the Educational Department. Special groups will be arranged if a sufficient number apply.

UNIONS-ON-THE-LEASH

Did you ever see a dog on a leash? For all its tugging, it must go only where its master wills. It cannot choose its way. Company unions are unions on the leash.

Dressmakers Toss English Verbs and Basketballs



EARNEST MINDS AND ACTIVE BODIES are taking full advantage of the wide variety of cultural courses, recreational activities and sport opportunities offered by Local 22's educational program. The upper picture shows a Spanish group in Harlem mastering the mysteries of formal English. On the right we see one of Leo Cohen's basket ball squads struggling for a high one under the basket.

A WORD TO THE SOLDIER

By Joseph Deidone
Member of Local 29

How can you possibly be The victim of such imbecility When you boast of your divinity? They send you to kill. And you go and kill. And they see you slaughtered and you shrill No protest against being slain like a rat. They tell you this and they tell you that; They tell you it is for the Father-land. But workers have no fatherland! Only hand And mind to fight For the right To carry on what heroes have begun Into welding all nations into one INTERNATIONAL.



This Building Chairman Has the Woman's Touch

By L. Miller

Two ancient delusions (they call them "babe mania") on one side of the Joint Board fifth floor and "sterile" on the other side) have been thoroughly defeated by our Union. One is that women are hard to organize and the other is that women can take little active part in the actual conduct of the Union.

The first falls to the ground like a punctured balloon when we look at our membership, 80 per cent of which is listed in the United States census as "female." The census never did have much appreciation for feminine beauty and charm or else there would be a special section devoted to our dressmakers. The second delusion is breaking under the fine records of devotion and service being rolled up by many women in the Union.

One such woman is Clara Weissglass, a finisher, building chairman of 33d West 27th Street, one of the very large buildings in the industry, but certainly an important one with 30 dressmaker shops and

had never before had a chairman and Clara had to begin from the ground up.

In commercial organizations they sometimes hire women to smile their way into the execution of jobs. They're called "birdlegs." But Clara insists that so far as she was concerned the "woman's touch" helped only in arguments. "The arm of the Union is long," she said, "but the tongue of woman is just as long. I argued whenever I met a difficulty and kept arguing until everybody had to listen. I argued with the workers and argued with the bosses. Sometimes I found myself arguing with myself. For three or four weeks I found violations. I confess that I reported only the most flagrant. But suddenly all violations ceased and I'm happy to say that the building is now clean."

"I see I gave the impression that I did all the patrolling work. That isn't so. My committees are wonderful. They report on the dot and their work not only mechanical but highly and enthusiastically. That's a funny thing about union work. You get so identified with the Union and your fellow workers that you feel at one with them. When you say 'I really mean the Union, I'm proud to be a

Clara Weissglass
Building Chairman

Injured in Shop May Pick Doctor

Among the changes in the Workmen's Compensation Law of interest to dressmakers is one permitting workers to select their own doctor provided he is licensed and approved by the Compensation Commission, and most doctors are, according to a memorandum issued to shop chairmen by Philip Kapp, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board.

Brother Kapp points out that in selecting a physician, workers should keep in mind that it may be necessary for the physician to testify before the Commission.

Simple Points To Remember

Pointing out that the vast membership of the Union is not properly informed of its rights in case of accidents or injuries arising in the course of employment, Brother Kapp outlines a few simple points for the worker to keep in mind.

Notify the employer at once, even if injuries seem slight. This is particularly true of needle injuries. Sometimes even minor hurts develop into something more serious.

Any assistance a dressmaker may require may be obtained at the office of the Union, 218 W. 46th St., Room 412. The Union will see that all workers obtain proper coverage, legal protection and full recovery on their claims.

Wanted—Basket Ball And Soccer Recruits

Can you play basketball? Can you kick the watermelon and bounce it off your head in the gentle game of soccer? Are you a member of Local 22? Then what are you waiting for?

Leo Cohen, director of sports for the Educational Department, is forming a set of teams to represent the local. Plenty of good material has turned out—but he wants more—enough for a second team—enough for a third team—enough to give everybody a lot of fun and healthy work-outs.

Don't be bashful. These teams are going to be a 100 per cent twenty twos. "We don't need any singers to ring the bell," Leo said when he issued the call for recruits. Make up your mind now. Then report to Leo in the month of All Saints, 3 Second Ave., at Monday or Thursday at 4:45.

building chairman. As I go about my work after 5 o'clock I get a picture of other unionists doing the same thing in their building. We're all one, dedicated to one ideal and doing something for ourselves and our sisters and brothers. The more people that take active part in Union work the better. The membership in the Union and the more active the membership the stronger the Union."

Right, Clara! We should introduce you and hundreds of women like you to the membership of this Union. Women are incapable of taking active part in Union administration. They'd lose some of their mood and realize that the dressmakers' Union relies on women like you and the tens of thousands of others in the shops for its vitality and courage without which a union is nothing but an empty shell. Our Union is strong and healthy—and no small part of that strength comes from women.

Great Meetings Greet Antonini In South France

Brussels Anti-War Convention An Epoch-Making Event

By Giuseppe Lupis

Toulon, France,
October 26

The first stage of Luigi Antonini's tour throughout the major centers of Italian immigration in Europe, was terminated today when he concluded his visit to the south of France with a successful mass meeting here. In France's southern provinces the Italian immigration is very large and is composed mainly of building trade workers, common laborers, farmers, etc. where they have practically rebuilt all the labor institutions they had in Italy before the advent of Fascism. It is here in Toulon that the foremost builder of Italian cooperatives, Giovanni Parabolli, is continuing in spite of the work for which he was so favorably known in Italy.

Mayor Presides At Banquet

As soon as they were informed of the coming of Brother Luigi Antonini, the Italian workers here got busy. The mass meeting, which was held this morning, resulted in a very inspiring tribute to the reputation of the Italian trade unionists of North America and to the organizations with which he is connected, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the Local 85.

Following the mass meeting, a popular banquet was held under the chairmanship of the mayor of the city. He greeted Antonini and the other guests from North America officially, asserting them that the French workers, to whom he belongs and by whom he has been elected, appreciate the significance of this visit. Brother Pugnes spoke on behalf of the labor union, while former Italian Congressman Professor Silvio Trentu, greeted Antonini on behalf of the Italian Anti-Fascists, and Giovanni Parabolli on behalf of the Italian organizations.

The address of Antonini was greeted with genuine enthusiasm and so was the speech of Pietro Nenni, who is accompanying Antonini and is acting also as his French interpreter.

2,000 Attend Meeting in Nice

The city of Nice, which has a large Italian population, was the first stop of Antonini's tour in South France. There he spoke at a mass meeting attended by over two thousand Italians, who had also organized a demonstration in his honor on the railroad station. After Pietro Nenni had delivered a fervent speech in which he attacked Fascism for its war policy, Brother Antonini addressed the audience for more than one hour, eloquently discussing the international situation as an American labor leader sees it. He was warmly met by the fact that he was speaking in Italian workers just across the border from Italy, and in the city which is the birthplace of the Italian patriot, Giuseppe Garibaldi. "Because we are true to the ideals of Garibaldi," he told us, "we cannot rest foot in the land of our birth; but the ideals of Garibaldi will triumph again and that day is near because all the organized workers of the world are with us in this gigantic struggle against the dictatorship of the few."

Antonini went on to Cannes where he visited the tomb of Giuseppe Amendola, the great leader

of Italian democracy who died in exile a few years ago. Then the local comrades took him to Ventimiglia, the frontier post between France and Italy, where under the eyes of the Fascist frontier guards he was able to look again, at a stretch of Italian soil. That was as far as he could go, this time.

French-Italian Demonstration in Marseilles

A cheering crowd, singing "Bandiera Rossa," greeted Antonini in Marseilles, where a huge mass meeting took place at the Ferrer Hall, under the joint auspices of French and Italian organizations. Mural posters announcing the meeting were placed all over the city, and the local labor organizations sent out special notices to all their members to attend this demonstration. The president of the Marseilles Labor Council, greeted Antonini on behalf of the French workers, while Pietro Nenni, and the former Italian Congressman Filippo Amendola spoke for the Italians. Of particular significance was the presence of a delegation from the Marseilles "Peoples' Front," composed of all the French political parties united in the defense of democracy, whose spokesman, Antonio, said that the French workers will never yield to the threat of dictatorship and asked him to convey to the workers of New York the greetings of the workers of Marseilles.

The Congress At Brussels

More than 275 delegates from all over the world, representing an aggregate of over one million Italian workers, participated at the Italian Congress Against War, on Saturday and Sunday, October 12 and 13, at the People's House in Brussels, Belgium. Here Brother Antonini held the spotlight, and with his far-reaching eloquence brought the Congress to its highest point of enthusiasm.

Introduced by Comrade Modigliani, who was the chairman of the Congress, Antonini addressed the delegates on Sunday afternoon. In that speech, Antonini solemnly pledged the moral and financial support of the American workers to the cause of Italian labor and freedom and to the cause of freedom in all other countries at present ruled by dictatorships. His reference to the pioneering work of the I. L. G. W. U. in this field brought the delegates to their feet in a demonstration which lasted for several minutes.

Among those who spoke at the Congress, pledging their solidarity to the struggle of the Italian workers to regain their freedom, were Senator De Broekere, President of the Labor and Socialist International; Maurice Thorez, of the Executive Committee of the Third International; EDO FIMMER, secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation; and representative of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Also present were Frederick Adler and Abraham Abramovich.

Spurred by the address of Antonini, the Congress agreed a plan of activities which call for a closer cooperation between the Italian workers of North America and Europe. It also approved the report of Pietro Nenni dealing with the immediate aim to hasten the end of the war between Italy and Rumania, and to send a memorandum to the League of Nations setting forth the point of view of the free Italian living abroad, who repudiate the action of the Fascist government of their mother country.



Dr. George M. Price

Health Center In New Quarters On November 6

Enlarged Facilities in Seventh Ave. Place Offered to New Thousands

Tens of thousands among the vast membership of the I.L.G.W.U. in New York City will be happy to learn that the Union Health Center, consisting of a group of union-owned and operated clinics, will be located in its new and much larger place, at 275 7th Avenue beginning November 6.

The formal opening of the new headquarters of the Center, however, according to Miss Pauline Newman, the educational and publicity director of the Union's health institution, will take place in the end of November.

The Union Health Center, which is now entirely owned by the I.L.G.W.U., following a decision to that effect adopted by the Chicago convention in 1934, is 25 years old. It was founded in 1910 as part of the service of the old Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and dress trades, by Dr. George M. Price, who has been its director since.

The growing popularity of the Center, since it became an integral part of the I.L.G.W.U. is shown by the fact that the number of patients seeking medical relief in the various clinics operated by it, has nearly doubled in the past two years, reaching the impressive figure of 50,000 for the current year. The Center was housed for the past 13 years in its own home at 131 East 17th Street. The great influx of new patients in the past year, however, impelled its board of directors to seek a new place. Besides, it was deemed practical to move the clinic, altogether, in order to make it more accessible to the mass or our members. The new Center occupies an entire floor in a three-story building in the heart of the women's garment production district.

It was announced from the Health Center office that the new place will be ready to "do business" on November 6 as by that time all renovations will have been completed.

Vice-President Joseph Brovsky, Manager of Local 25, Clerk Presser Union, is chairman of the Health Center's board of directors.



Have You Joined Your Center Yet?

Grievance Board, A Workers' Court, Is Always Human

By Y. H.

When on a certain morning the operators and finishers of the XYZ Dress Co. and the pressers and drapers of the ABC Dress Co. had received summonses to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Union Joint Board, they had reason to feel somewhat disturbed. In truth, they had expected to be called before the tribunal of the Dress Joint Board for quite some time for when the Union Defenders' Committee had found them in the shop after five o'clock, and their books had been taken away, they had been told that a report would be filed with the Union.

Two weeks, however, had passed and all was quiet. Not a word from the Grievance Board office. And at the very time they had dreaded that the visit of the Union Defenders' Committee and their threats that overtime violations would be called to appear before the Union's court was a mere scare—the same sort of thing as when an indulgent father promises his little baby a spanking and never carries out the threat—the expected and somewhat delayed summons reached them.

The summons took them by surprise. The Union Defenders' Committee was not a mere jolly party.

They Talked It Over

Whatever discussing these workmen had had during lunch hour, is, of course, unknown. But if they had agreed to deny the report of the Union Defenders' Committee, who, at the trial, appear as witnesses, they were quite quickly discouraged. And who would not? The twelve judges, workers representing each craft in the industry, have an uneasy way of claiming the mail swiftly on the hour; they know a culprit when they see one. The chief justice of the Grievance Board, the chairman, who is a veteran in the Union and knows all the tricks, probably has fairly demands of the defendants who are brought before him.

"Were you in the shop after five o'clock? Did you work overtime?"

At the beginning the alleged violators make an attempt to deny the charges preferred against them.

Excuse Don't Go Very Far

The workers of the XYZ and ABC Dress Co., however, know at this time that clumsy excuses will have been in the shop after five o'clock, such as "I had to wash my clothes," "I had to wait for a friend," "I had to come late," "I had to settle prices." And so all helped in their defense. In fact, each week defense is regarded as more fetter and offends the intelligence of the twelve judges.

The workers of the XYZ and ABC Dress Co. will also offer to you a piece of wisdom gained by hard experience. "Don't you ever make the mistake of offering in your defense that the boss had asked you for a favor to finish a few specials, or that you had to press a stain for the production man."

Just as a bull becomes wild when the matador's banner red in his eyes, so the workers of the Grievance Board lose all rational dignity when they hear such offensive words as "a favor to the boss." The combined fury of the twelve devoted men will then descend upon you like a tidal wave. You will be a mild protest which is unheeded, will transfer at once to your hard-worked overtime

and you have the shameless courage to tell us that you have violated the overtime rule of the Union because the boss asked you to do him a favor. How can you claim to be a "union member" if you represent the interests of the boss? It took our union over forty years of struggle and sacrifice to make possible the realization of the thirty-five hour week for the dressmaker, and you, without the least regard for your fellow dressmakers, violate one of the basic rules of the Dressmakers' Union. If you represent the interests of the boss, you are an enemy and we don't want you in the Union; you are undermining the conditions of tens of thousands of dressmakers.

Reads Gully On the Spot

Once, a presser, who was charged with overtime violation, when his "NEXT" was called, rushed into the Union's court chamber, and when a trial started, he cried out, "Brothers, I am guilty! I have committed a crime against the Union! I am at your mercy!" The twelve staid judges were completely disarmed by this seemingly straightforward admission of guilt. They were all softened, and the presser, who as ordinarily would have been denied, was reprimanded for conduct unbecoming a union man.

The judges, however, are not always as lenient. They have an important duty to perform—to safeguard the interests of their fellow dressmakers.

Although the greater number of dressmakers realize the importance of cooperating with their Union and are appreciative of the efforts their Union exerts in their behalf, there are, as in all other unions, a few who are not. These few are the ones who will deliberately ignore the fundamental rules of the Union. These habitual violators have to be watched. A spark, unless checked in time, will soon spread into a flame, and endanger an entire assembly. So, these few chronic overtime violators have to be kept in the Union.

A word of counsel to overtime violators, or to any offenders of Union rules—Beware!

BUTTON HOLES VANISH BY MILLIONS

Buttons, holes, pockets, fancy stitching and welts, top stitching and covered and striped fabrics—the time consuming details that make the pay envelope tight—have been receiving radical treatment from price committees setting prices direct with the \$475 jobs.

Brother Jack Goldstein, in charge of settlement headquarters, says that the new method of setting prices enables the committee to keep a close check-up on surplus work that used to be added on the styles in the past. When the jobber beats the price to which the "stickers" are fixed, he is up against the actual work, button holes are eliminated from the operator's task, four pockets give way in two, piped and welted pockets turn into simple patch pockets. Zelig says make the committee and the union are making a killing. When the jobbers would press direct with the contractors, creating the conditions that made the "Gibaldi Shop news" necessary last Spring, very few contractors had the courage or power to oppose unfair compilation of styling.

Mid-Convention Forecasts Over Ether

In A Broadcast, Over Station WEVD and WPG, From Atlantic City, President Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U., on October 16, While A. F. of L. Convention Was Grappling With Major Problems of Its Agenda, Makes Some Penetrating Observations Concerning Immediate Trends and Policies in Labor Movement.

"I consider this Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the beginning of a new period of great conventions which will mark history in the organized labor movement of America.

"There are deep forces at work within this Convention of an economic, industrial and even a political nature, which, in my judgment, justify this observation.

"Since the last convention in San Francisco, events of great importance to the life of the working masses of our country have taken place with startling rapidity. Only a year ago, many of us were prone to believe that the efforts of the National Government—to provide legislative and monetary relief would hold back for a while the forces of greed and reaction and would give organized Labor a breathing spell during which to gain greater strength and to secure a stronger economic position.

"Those hopes, however, are today as an illusion. The economic recovery program of the Government, so far as labor is concerned, was utterly crushed by the reactionary forces, under the guise that it was not constitutional and under various pretexts. The outlook for economic relief from legislation already passed by Congress or from future legislation, as matters stand today, is so slim that the progressive forces of labor are now ready not only to fight for a broader policy in the industrial field, but even to protect their economic position by new political safeguards.

"The legitimate unrest, this rational stirring among the organized masses is clearly visible on the floor of this Convention. It represents a new spirit and reflects the voice of a younger element which is making itself heard at this Convention stronger and clearer than at any previous gathering of the American Federation of Labor.

"There is a strong movement at this Convention for a change in the Federal Constitution, to give Congress power to enact labor of social legislation without fear of nullification by the Supreme Court.

We are interested that the American Federation of Labor should lead in a nation-wide movement to enable Congress to pass labor and social legislation without being hamstrung and stopped at every turn by so-called constitutional prohibitions. The form in which this amendment will finally be worded, is to us of less importance than its inner sense and purpose.

"There is a powerful movement on the floor of this Convention in favor of a broader and more forceful attitude on the question of industrial unionism.

"I for one do not want to de-

stroy the usefulness of the existing craft union organizations. Together with those who support my viewpoint, I favor the maintenance of craft unions where they are conducive to organizational strength and to the maintenance of higher standards of work and living. But, where craft unionism is shown to interfere with the organizing of new masses of workers, particularly in the mass production industries, we favor industrial union organizations. We want the unorganized workers to be organized no matter whether it is attained through craft unions or through industrial unions. The opponents of industrial unionism favor craft unions even to the extent of jeopardizing the opportunities of organizing the unorganized. With us, however, it is not a matter of theory or academic principles; it is a practical question, a question of bringing the unorganized masses into the fold of the American labor movement and it is because we realize this that we favor a broad and comprehensive policy in industrial unionism.

"The growth of sentiment for industrial unionism at this Convention is indicated by the fact that all of a membership of officers on the Resolutions Committee, a minority of seven, just a minority of one, submitted this afternoon a report favoring this viewpoint. This report, signed by Charles P. Howard of the Typographical Workers; John L. Lewis of the Miners; A. A. Myrup, of the Bakers; Frank H. Powers, of the Telegraphers; John C. Lewis, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and myself, of the

Ladies' Garment Workers, states in part:

"We refuse to accept existing conditions as criteria that the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor have been successful. The fact that after fifty-five years of activity and effort we have enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor approximately three and one-half millions of organizable workers is a condition that speaks for itself.

"We declare the time has arrived when common sense demands the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor MUST BE MOLDED TO MEET PRESENT DAY NEEDS. In the great mass production industries and those in which the workers are composite mechanics, specialized and engaged upon classes of work which do not fully qualify them for craft union membership, industrial organization is the only solution."

"The resolution on industrial unionism in mass production industries will poll a substantial vote at this Convention. Perhaps not enough to carry it, but sufficient, we believe, to give force and expression to this vital issue and to furnish the hope that the American Federation of Labor will soon fundamentally alter its policy in this respect. It is, in my belief, a logical development following the general industrial trend of our country. It will open up new channels through which new sources of living strength will pour into the great body of organized labor, giving it renewed energy and vitality.

"There is also on the floor of this Convention a movement for a labor party as has never been demonstrated before. The delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has presented a labor party resolution which calls for instructing the Executive Council to study the subject of labor political action with the view of taking the

initiative in the formation of such a labor party.

"Several other resolutions, some of them ever stronger in form, have been presented to this Convention. In all probability, this demand for a labor party will poll not more than twenty percent of the available votes at the convention. This, by itself, however, will prove that we have come a long way even since last year when a similar resolution was denied even an opportunity for a vote on the pretext that it was unpatriotic and anti-American.

"We have also introduced other important resolutions, among them a resolution for affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the International Federation of Trade Unions. This resolution is based, in part, on the report of the Executive Council which substantiates the fact that the International Federation of Trade Unions has become the spearhead of the free trade union movement in Europe, that it has taken a vigorous part in disarmament action, the agitation against war, in the fight against reaction and Fascism and in workers' educational work. It also refers to the interest which the American Federation of Labor has already displayed in world-wide economic and industrial conditions of the workers by affiliating with the International Labor Office in Geneva.

"Not all of these important resolutions may be carried at this Convention; but the broad discussions which they are arousing and the great educational value which they are having upon the delegates and upon the labor movement as a whole, cannot be too highly estimated. Above everything else, they signify that there is a great and a deep change taking place in the heart of labor and it is a change that does not come from the outside, but from our own masses, from the millions of those who are organized and who want to retain the higher standards of living which they have secured through organization, as well as from the millions of workers—skilled and unskilled—who are as yet to be organized.

Coordinator Berry Asks for Wages And Hours Data

Information concerning decreased wages and longer work hours resulting from the abolition of the N.R.A. is being sought by Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial-Cooperation of the New N.R.A. It is hoped that such information may lay the basis for new legislation which will preserve the benefits gained by the workers under the N.R.A.

Recognizing that the best source for such information lies with the workers themselves, Major Berry has written to local unions throughout the country asking them for factual information concerning such changes.

The I.L.G.W.U. is cooperating with Major Berry in securing this information, and all locals are asked to do likewise. Within a few days, each local will receive forms from the International Office which will make it possible to supply all the information required by Major Berry, in simple, graphic form. All local unions are asked by President Dubinsky immediately upon receipt of these forms, to fill them out in duplicate in accordance with the instructions that will accompany them, and to mail one set of replies to Major Berry, and the duplicate set to the International.

Major Berry's letter to the local unions imports, follows:

"The President has asked me, as Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, to secure from labor, management and consumer groups indications of their attitude toward the effort to accelerate industrial recovery, to eliminate unemployment and to maintain business and labor stability.

"It is going to be necessary for me to demonstrate two things: first, evidence of the desire of industry for a permanent order resting on fair competition; and, second, evidence of the need for such an order as indicated by what happens in industry after the N.R.A. codes were abolished by the Supreme Court decision of last May.

"Facts alone are wanted. No report should be made which is unsupported by fact. The evidence must be clear and convincing. "I am counting on your fullest cooperation."

I.L.G.W.U. Delegation at Atlantic City



Standing, left to right: Nathan Margolis, Abraham Snyder, Reuben Zuckerman, Basilio Deski; Seated: Julius Hochman, Pres. Dubinsky, Isidore Nagler.

Boston "Frame-Up" Collapse Exposes Anti Union Alliance

Failure of Effort to Railroad Kramer and Morabito Thrills Boston Labor — Another Sacco-Vanzetti Case Nipped — Dictaphone Squelches a "Bat."

By Philip Kramer, V.P.
Manager Boston Joint Board

"Justice" already carried in its last issue the news of the collapse in Judge Carr's court of the frame-up against Brother Joseph Morabito and myself. Because of the wide unfavorable publicity caused by this unsavory story, I am confident you will make room for the details of this dastardly conspiracy in the columns of our paper, so that our members might learn of the extent of the plot hatched by our enemies against us, a plot which fortunately had by this time gone to pieces.

The frame-up had its beginnings some two years ago and was the brain child of the remnant of the one strongly organized protective association of non-union manufacturers, headed by the notorious gangster, Jack Darrish, whose business it was to "protect" the mob employers against the Union—without the quiet cooperation of some of the police.

To attain his purpose, this racketeer had stooped to every contemptible means on record, such as threats of bodily harm, blackmail and down to simple assault and pointing of guns at the persons whom he and his henchmen had sought to intimidate. When these direct threats made against me and against several other leaders of the Union failed, this racketeer decided to "get" us indirectly by fraudulently obtaining two affidavits signed by a couple of underpaid characters, one of them Ed Hamaty, known otherwise as "Bat," in which the allegation was made that I had conspired with this "Bat" to murder an unnamed non-union employer.

Armed with these affidavits, this Darrish began to intimidate me once more, threatening this time to "expose" me to the police. We appealed to President Dubinsky, who if one came to our aid by succumbing to persuading the Federal Department of Justice to start a move to stamp out the invidious activities of these racketeers in Boston. This bringing of the Federal authorities

into the picture, as it proved later, was quite imperative a step as much as we discovered to our full satisfaction that quite a tie-up did exist in this town between the police and the local non-union crowd which leaned towards the side of prosecuting gangsters who were making all kinds of efforts at black jacking unions and union leaders.

It so happened, while the Federal officers were investigating racketeering in Boston, that this racketeer Darrish had run afoul of his own underworld gang and was killed by his own henchmen. The "affidavits" which were based on him by the police were for a time relegated to the archives and it appeared that the "Bat" had been relieved of this pestilence.

His "career" however, in trying to carry off soon came back to haunt our organization. At the start of an organization campaign by the Union, a non-union employer was shot in the leg, which occasion apparently had given the unholy affidavits which were based on him by the police were for a time relegated to the archives and it appeared that the "Bat" had been relieved of this pestilence.

The close alliance between the police and the racketeers was strongly emphasized when it was positively disclosed that the "open shoppers" of Boston offered to help prosecute us in the hope of convicting Morabito and myself. The star witness for the government oddity enough was the same "Bat" who was the signer of one of the affidavits found on the dead gangster, Jack Darrish. Because of the serious nature of the case, the entire labor movement of Boston was by that time seriously aroused. Several meetings of the heads behind the labor movement were held to devise ways and means of combating the move of the manufacturers to shove Morabito and the writer behind bars.

The attorneys of the Joint Board, Messrs. George Rowser and Joseph Bearack, worked feverishly preparing against the possibilities of what might turn out to be another Massachusetts frame-up similar to the historic Sacco-Vanzetti case. Two days before the trial, however, a business agent of our Union, Brother Segal, was approached by Hamaty—the "Bat"—with a proposition

that, if given enough ready cash, he would leave town and leave the government without his star witness, continuing at the same time to him the utter futility of the charges. At first blush, this appeared to us as another trap to involve the officials of the Union in an attempt to bribe a government witness.

Upon analyzing the possibility of getting Hamaty to confess to the truth with the hearing of reputable witnesses, we decided to trap the "Bat" at his own game and that of his henchmen. Segal was then instructed to make an appointment with Hamaty in the office of the Union to meet me there the following day, that is, the day before the trial. Early that morning, a dictaphone was installed in my private office with connecting wires in the adjoining room, where a detective from a legitimate private agency with his stenographer were listening in on the conversation, in the course of which I succeeded in drawing out from the "Bat" word for word the truth, disclosing all the ramifications of the police, gang and non-union manufacturers' alliance in Boston.

After I was through with my talk with Hamaty, which lasted for three-quarters of an hour, at a pre-arranged signal the private detective and the stenographer walked into my office where an introduction took place. Hamaty immediately sensed that he had been trapped and reported to the police his plight, which confirmed again the alliance between the open shoppers and the racketeers. When the conversation, as transcribed, was read at the trial, the police, obviously in order to step out of trouble, refrained from producing the fraudulent affidavits.

In the testimony of the star witness, the "Bat," his memory of the alleged occurrences of 1933 was so clear and vivid that he even remembered the minutest details, while his memory of the very recent conversation on the previous day was so vague that he failed to remember a single word of the entire talk transcribed faithfully by the stenographer and overheard by the private detective.

After the brilliant cross-examination of the "Bat" by our attorney, Mr. Rowser, branding the triple alliance of the police, the gangs and the open-shopppers against the Union, there was nothing left for Judge Carr to do but to discharge the case, and he declared that, according to the evidence presented, no jury in the world, no matter how prejudiced, would "convict even a yellow dog."

Nevertheless, even after this indictment by the Judge, the perjurer, Hamaty, still enjoys the freedom of a peaceful citizen, again proving that, in this case, he was merely used as a tool to advance the labor-baiting objectives of the non-union group of bosses.



By ARTURO GIOVANNITI

There has lately reappeared among the Italians abroad the ancient theme that party distinctions and individual points of view on political and social problems may exist and should be even encouraged in time of peace, but that once a war is declared every movement and every citizen becomes identified with his nation. It is the only national honor becomes immediate and paramount and absolute.

Personally I am not going to do anything to rehabilitate this venerable lie; on the contrary, I am going to expose it, for the fraud that it is and the moral and intellectual swindle it tries to put over. For it appears to me that if some people—such as the workers—are opposed to war as a matter of undebatable principle, they ought to be twice as vehemently opposed to it when war starts to be a possibility and becomes a fact, for in this case there is no question of preventing it but of stopping it in its bloody tracks, and bringing it to a forcible end. For the true pacifist arguments cease to have any other reason but force, it is only by the employment of force in its various aspects, and not by pacifism, that true pacifism asserts itself. For this reason I believe that the position of the British trade unions in favor of all international sanctions against the Fascist hordes is well taken and thoroughly sound, while that prescribed by some weak-kneed Italian radicals and liberals who demand national unity in a "crisis" is false, traitorous and loathsome.

The workers are not concerned with the myth of national honor especially as no honor of any kind can possibly be involved in the brutal game of murder and rapine—much less in this Ethiopian war which is perhaps more clearly and avowedly an act of brigandage than any other war that preceded it. When a helpless and peaceful nation is ruthlessly invaded at the order of a bully whose proclaimed and boasted intentions are pillage and booty, the subjugation and the spoliation of a free people and the extinction of political and social slavery to other quarters of the earth, it would seem to any thinking man that national honor would be best protected not by helping to carry out this abominable crime but by arresting its perpetration and apologizing to the world for it.

But there is also another point against this vile theory of standing by one's own country in any war, which I consider still more important and cogent. If the workers accepted this fraudulent theory, even as an ineluctable necessity, it would entail the justification of any and every war by the simple fact that it is declared, and it would save any lathering, brutal and criminal government, for the only thing it would have to do to rally all the people to its support would be to pick up a quarrel with another country and rush at its throat with a dagger. But the workers cannot subscribe to this shameless attempt to beguile their soul after having shackled their hands; they are uncompromisingly against all wars except that for their own economic independence, and they will do so within their power not only to agitate against it as a matter of sacramental principle which brooks no discussion, but also to resist with all means once it is begun.

National solidarity is only good for Mussolini and his black-shirted brigades; the workers can expect nothing from it. It is a new turn of the screw and a new riveting of the industrial and political gears that hold them in thrallism. National solidarity will only begin to exist with the advent of a new social order from which all class distinctions will have been eliminated.

On the other hand, active, alert, militant, uncompromising opposition to tyranny, even if it should take the form of civil war, is a duty from which the working class and all oppressed races and peoples cannot be absolved if they want to preserve their pride and their manhood and, with these, their will to live and their passion to be free. Compromises with despots, dictators and other tormentors of mankind has never produced any relenting of their fury but has always added strength to might and speed to misery.

As far as is related to the proposed boycott of the Berlin Olympiad. In my opinion the same reasons that militate against Mussolini's war apply with equal logic and vigor against Hitler's Olympiad. Hitler has been engaged for years in open and mercenary warfare not only against Jews but also against the German workers to whom it had brought the same kind of civilization that his Italian compatriots tried to force on Ethiopia. As I said before and I shall not stop repeating, there is an active state of war between Nazism and the workers of the world, and this war is not going to be compromised or arbitrated but fought out to the bitter end.

We must fight it blow for blow, regardless of costs and immediate consequences. If we want to win it ultimately and completely for us and for the human race. While it may be true that boycotting the Berlin Olympiad may lead to a possible recurrence of anti-Semitism, while it is all too sure that it will be entirely charged to the Jews, many more of whom will be made to suffer and to weep, it is absolutely certain that the Jews will be punished only individually, but Jewry will win. Hitler must be made to feel that it is not true that the Jews will not strike back and that they can be trampled upon with impunity, its who expects nothing but power and more power for its power. The iron Roman law "vi vivis vires"; the equivalent of the English saying "to fight the devil with fire"; may not be a fatal and eternal rule, but it is the only rule that has produced any results so far.

Where would Russia be now if she followed the non-resistance policy of Tolstoy? And where, oh where, is Mahatma Gandhi now, instead of a criminal battle flag gave his people his white loin cloth as a symbol of freedom?

Neckwear Makers Meet on Eve of Contract Parleys



Manager Tuvim of Local 142 Rallies Members of Typical Big Gathering of This Organization.

at Webster Hall, 119 East 114th Street, New York City, Music Union will celebrate its Second Anniversary at a banquet on radio stars will entertain. Friday evening, Nov. 8, 1935. Reservations — \$2.50.

LOCAL

Sports in Review

By Milton Spiro

LL.G.W.U. Forms Soccer League

As part of the LL.G.W.U. athletic program, a soccer league to which all New York locals have been invited to join, has been formed and unexpected response and enthusiasm has been shown.

At the initial meeting of the Soccer League Council, the governing body that will aid in the executive work of the following officers were elected to office: President, Al Pugh, Local 49; Secretary, Stanley Schwartz, Local 19; Treasurer, Nat Davidson, Local 1; Organizer, Sidney Galt, Local 10.

Locals 2, 10, 40 and 143, Mr. Vernon, have already organized their units and are now ready to engage in active competition with other teams. Locals 40, 22, 89, and the Knit Goods Workers' Union are busy at work organizing, and these locals are on the hunt for more team power. If you are interested in soccer, get in touch with your local secretaries for further information.

The inter-local competition will start about the middle of November, and the International has engaged Statist Park athletic field, East 37th Street and Bronx River, for each Saturday, beginning October 18.

LL.G.W.U. soccer will make its formal bow in an exhibition game between Local 1 and Local 10 on Sunday, November 3, 1:15 p.m., at the semi-final tilt to the New York American-Irish American, American Soccer League tournament game. Tickets at the gate are regularly priced at 40c, but you can buy tickets in advance at the office of Local 1 and 10, 40 West 25th Street, and at the International Building, for 30c.

New Practice Dates

In the last issue of "Justice," the following locals were provided with practice periods for their basketball teams, and for those who are interested here is the additional list:

Local	Gymnasium	Day	Hours
40	Hicksher Foundation	Wednesday	7:30 p.m. to 8:45 p.m.
60	Hicksher Foundation	Wednesday	8:45 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
62	Textile High School	Thursday	5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
22	Girls Church of All Nations	Thursday	5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
91	Girls Textile High School	Thursday	5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.
143	Girls Textile High School	Thursday	6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
89	N.Y. Girls Textile High School	Thursday	6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
155	Girls Eastern District H.S.	Thursday	7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
89	Wm's Eastern District H.S.	Thursday	7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
89	Boys Pk. New Utrecht H.S.	Thursday	7:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.
89	Boys Pk. Roosevelt H.S.	Friday	7:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

The league contests open on Saturday evening, November 16, at Stuyvesant High School, 15th Street and First Avenue, and with twenty local teams vying for honors, we look for a highly successful and entertaining season.

Local 62 Joins the Ranks

Our most recent convert to the LL.G.W.U. athletic leagues is Sam Stern's Local 62, White Goods Workers' Union, which has entered a girls basketball team in the fight for the David Dubinsky Trophy. The greater percentage of the members of Local 62 is made up of the younger element who evoke the most interest in athletics, and their Educational Director, Edward Goller, insists that his team will keep watching. Added to this, the fact that Samuel Stern has undertaken to coach the team, will there must be more truth than poetry in this "threat."

Local 22 Sport News

If concentrated energy and purpose do produce winning teams, just put ten cents on the line, on the side for Local 22. Under the able direction of Will Herberg, and athletic director, Lou Cohen, Local 22 has started an intensive campaign of athletics made up of basketball and soccer teams for men and a basketball team for girls.

The Church of All Nations gymnasium and swimming pool, 9 Second Avenue, is at the disposal of all members on Monday and Thursday evenings at 5:45 p.m. for the men, and on Tuesday, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the same hours for the women.

The gym classes are functioning since October 14, and capacity crowds have attended all periods. However, Brother Cohen is still on the lookout for likely candidates for the local sports teams, and if you believe you have the makings, report to him on any of the designated nights.

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT AND STUDY WITH THE UNION

Join Your Classes

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Pastors Urge Arbitration In Dallas Strike

Union Will Accept Clergy's Mediation

At a series of meetings, held at the headquarters of the Dallas strikers, 1975, North Austin Street, several of the leading clergymen of that city urged last week a program of "mutual helpfulness" and an adequate investigation of the strike and of the conditions which prevailed in the five months past.

The first of these meetings was held on Wednesday morning, October 16, and was addressed by Rev. H. K. Fowler, pastor of the First Grand Avenue Baptist Church, who told the women strikers that "every employer is entitled to a fair return on his investment, but he does not have the right to rob his employees." Ever since the Dallas Pastors' Association expressed the hope that strikers and local dress manufacturers would patch up their differences, Union representatives have agreed to have an impartial committee, selected by the pastors' group, arbitrate the strike.

"The situation should be worked out on principles of equity and justice," Dr. Fowler continued, and concluded by quoting Thomas Jefferson: "The hand of greed should not snatch from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

Dr. W. R. Polhemus, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke to the strikers on Friday, October 18, and urged the cooperation of the church in attaining collective bargaining for labor. "No individual can thrive in this world under conditions of poverty and injustice. Indignity should offer a living wage to labor as the minimum and the highest wage it can afford. Pastors should make adequate investigation of the local strike and try to effect arbitration with dress manufacturers."

LL.G.W.U. Wires Message of Sorrow Over Henderson's Death

A cablegram of condolence was sent by Joseph Dubinsky to the British Labor Party headquarters in London after the death of Arthur Henderson, veteran labor leader and former Foreign Secretary in the Labor cabinet, became known. The message read:

"British Labor Party, London.

With deep regret and bowed heads we learn of death of Comrade Arthur Henderson. His great leadership in labor and international Socialist movement and cause of peace which he so ably exposed throughout his life brought labor most nearly to its ultimate goal of liberating and uplifting working masses who have been so near his heart. Join you in mourning this irreparable loss and convey to you my own and organization's heartfelt sympathy.

By Irvin Sverdlow

Maxwell Anderson's "Winterer"

Martin Beck Theatre

Eight years ago, with Harold Hickeyman, Maxwell Anderson wrote "Gods of the Lightning," a play about Sacco and Vanzetti. In "Winterer" Mr. Anderson returns once more to the scene of the former laborers. This time, too, he is not unattracted for Shakespeare and the Greek dramatist, Aeschylus, follow at his side. Anderson profits by the excellent company he keeps; "Winterer" inspires its audience with a feeling of pity and terror, the avowed object of great tragedy.

The blackened towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, like the battlements of Elsinore, furnish a frowning background to the drama. Trock, the gangster, is out to destroy all evidence that may implicate him in the murder for which the innocent Schepdier, Bartolo me Romagna, was electrocuted thirteen years ago. It is a tale of the hunter hunted. Out West a college professor is on the trail of unsavory track evidence for the famous Romagna case, which would send Trock and his accomplice, Shadow, to the chair. Garth, a young genius of the victim, had been the victim of the same murder. But why had Garth never been summoned to the witness stand? The professor would like to know. A judge driven insane by the "stage" story, with elements to know, Bartolo me Romagna, would like to know. This, all roads converge upon Garth's home under the bridge early on a December morning.

Trock is present to destroy all traces of the crime. He is like the vindictive king in "Hamlet." He knows that his crime stinks to high heaven, but will first rather use the "stage" story, with elements to make amends with his own person. Min, Bartolo me Romagna, enters. He is Hamlet in search of his father's murderers. Through the bitter years he has come to typify disembodied vengeance. But under the bridge he meets Garth's sister, Miriam. It is love at first sight, as the pair dance to the strains of the "Shyrdyng." A former officer of the law depicts this open-air ball of the Capitalists. The bridge rattle swells their voices.

The story develops swiftly. Trock is king and it is his world. He disposes of Shadow in the East River, he effectively silences Garth, with whom he will live in stronger than his sense of truth and justice. Shadow tries from a water grave, to sin a father by accusing him of Trock. Shadow the ghost, reveals the true murderer of Min's father. But it is too late. The time is hopelessly out of joint and Min, the Hamlet, was not born to act right. Outside the tented of Endra, Miriam's father, stern, implacable gazer of Trock away Min. The world must never learn the truth. Min, unrepentant and unyielding, stands up to the assassin's bullet and takes defeat. Miriam, defiant and unsmiling, perishes at his side.

This column is not sure whether Anderson has his writings under a great deal of the past. The Pastors of Sacco and Vanzetti bids fair to become the representative legend of American life. Maxwell Anderson is the first playwright to respond successfully to the grandeur of his subject and to endow it with its necessary classic form. "Winterer" is something to think about long after one has seen and enjoyed it.

LABOR at the PLAY

Mr. McClinck's singlet, steadily in the beginning, is a real power and distinction as the play proceeds. Jo Meisler's actings are equally impressive whether he is suggesting the portentious nature of the bridge in the spirals of the earth in Endra's lament. Marpo is thrillingly sensitive as Miriam and gives a splendid performance. Eduardo Ciannelli plays Trock with fervor. An stole Vinogradoff's Endra is an excellent Burgess Meredith is a good, if not overly poetic, Mrs. Richard Bennett might submerge himself more in the character of Judge Gault.

"A Touch of Brimstone"

By Leonard Kagan and Anita Phillips

Golden Theatre

The common man has his trouble in this comedy where two ladies take gales to task. Mark Faber is supposedly that extraordinary man who must of necessity ride roughshod over everything, including his wife. He is that charming and lovable specimen of a soul who is eternally jawboning in a time of alarm clock, eat nogs and Dumfries beds. But is veritable capable of making money hand over fist and of keeping the lions fire burning him expensive apartment on Park Avenue.

Like his famous predecessor, Napoleon, Mark Faber is always threatening to throw up his occupation and to let the world shift for itself. Show business, in Mark Faber's case, does not seem sufficiently creative. Nevertheless, we are introduced to the Fabers on the eve of Mark's departure for London, where he is shortly to go on a play. Mark, with all due love for his wife, is off to London alone. One suspects that he is rather more interested in how far he can go with the leading lady, Miss Sydney McClure, ex-buff. This strategy, however, leaves Mrs. Faber open to the intoxicating and journalistic advances of Larry Evans. But Mark will not let his wife and have it. He writes the copy for Mrs. Janet Faber to follow him on the next boat. Mark means to have his way in everything.

But the showdown occurs in a suite in a London hotel and the inevitable Mark comes personally near to losing his wife. For his affair with Nancy McClure becomes known and he is hard put to it to render himself tolerable to his wife.

The Misses Kagan and Phillips have written an insinuating, but their treatment of Mark Faber is not so successful. The play is good, but it is not so successful as the leading character suitably impetuous and egotistic, a passion of dried wit and cold, calculated devices. Mary Phillips is convincing as the lone underling who is nevertheless helplessly in love with her husband. Reid Brown, Jr., as Larry Evans, is prominent, but as yet has not found his voice. If one likes to see a comedy in sign, "A Touch of Brimstone" is the thing to see.

The New Play

"Mullin," by Lullington Hughes, discusses the race question. "Crime Marches On" is a satirical comedy, with a poet and a lady. "Good Men and True" is a play about the lives of a 1977, looked up for a month during a murder trial. "Strip Girl" is the first of this season's purports to discuss about burlesque and art. "Triumph" has to do with a woman lawyer, "Jubilee" is about a mythical kingdom, not to be confused with a current empire.

Dallas Dress Strikers Listen To Pastor's Talk



All Canada Markets At Last Fully Union

By Samuel Kraisman
Manager Toronto Joint Board
L. L. G. W. U.

Nothing in the past has so much tested the metal and spirit of our membership in this city as the devastating lack of work in the shops during the past two seasons.

Our Spring season was a very poor one and the dull period between the Spring and Fall seasons was unusually long. And to top this off, the Toronto clockmakers have, during this past Fall work-period, averaged less than three full days a week. Yet, the members of it is to be proud of the privileges which our members had to suffer individually, the Union, as an organization, actually has grown stronger and has gained in influence and prestige in the market.

Between Hammer and Anvil

For years past, Toronto, being the center of the clock industry in Canada, had been, what I might say, the "nut in the vice" position. We used to find ourselves constantly between the hammer of Montreal, another clock market, which was constantly in a state of disorganization, and of Winnipeg, a fast-growing market, where, owing to special local circumstances, a union could not maintain itself. At this moment, however, we believe that actual relief is in sight. The International has organized Winnipeg and established a real union in that market. I know, personally, what that means, having visited that city some time ago and having made an attempt to talk organization to the local clockmakers at that occasion. We have reasons to hope that Winnipeg is finally and permanently organized.

Montreal, on the other hand, has developed into a splendid union city and conditions there are rapidly becoming on par with Toronto. We have seen, in other words, the organized Canadian market organized. We are in a position to react in union to market developments and to be able to defend our conditions by common effort when occasion arises. Mention must also be made of another factor which should add to our strength and influence in Canada.

The Canadian "NRA"

I am referring to the Industrial Standards Act which have been put on the statute books in Quebec and Ontario. These Acts, patterned after the NIRA, offer industry in these two provinces the possibility of legalizing agreements between employers and employees for the purpose of establishing minimum wage scales and maximum hour schedules; if both parties make application to the provincial government the government will, in turn, legalize these scales and schedules and they become the law for the entire industry.

Montreal had little difficulty in persuading the employers to agree to legalize an agreement on wages and hours, but in Toronto it was not easy. Both provinces, as far as the clock industry is concerned, are so interested that the government of either province did not feel inclined to legalize an agreement. If the other would not follow suit for fear that the industry would go where lower standards prevailed. Our Toronto employers, true to type, despite the fact that they readily admitted that an Act would be of benefit to the industry, refused to cooperate. It took us almost five months of hard work to convince them that

they should follow suit and apply for legislation.

Clearing Up Act To Our Members

We have now finally concluded conferences under the supervision of the Ontario government, and an agreement as to wages and hours has been agreed upon and is now in the hands of the Department of Labor and will, as soon as Montreal concludes the agreement, become the law in both provinces simultaneously on the 15th of November, establishing thereby similar legal work standards in Toronto and Montreal, the two major clock markets in Canada.

But it was not only our employers, who had to be persuaded; it took a great deal of effort to convince our own members of the benefits that would be derived from the registration of the agreement.

It was necessary to call meetings of shop chairmen, joint board executive boards, mass meetings of the whole membership, to explain every detail so that a thorough job could be made and the best results obtained. Pretty soon, our people rallied about the proposition and took a wholehearted interest in it. Our ad hoc committee met almost continuously for four months, working that no loophole was left. And I also wish to commend our solicitor, Mr. Cohen, for the splendid fashion in which he did his job in explaining us with legal reservations.

The finest demonstration of all took place on the morning of the last conference to the Parliament Building, at which every shop chairman was present. It created a wonderful impression on all those present, including the government representatives.

Hoping for A "Break"

Now, that the legislation of an agreement, as far as Toronto is concerned, is assured, we are getting ready to take full advantage of the new situation. We intend, within the next few weeks, to organize the few non-union units in this city to bring them into the fold. A thorough plan has already been worked out with the aid of which the administration of the new law, as set up in our industry, will be applied. If only the "Lord of Cooks" would for once look kindly upon us during the coming season and give us somewhat of a "break," as far as work is concerned, there is no doubt in my mind that the membership will reap the full benefit of the union work we have received in this market for the past few years and of the new era which the legalization of the agreement is expected to usher in.

In conclusion, I feel that the contribution made to our success so far is in a great measure due to the cooperation which has been established between Toronto and Montreal and the assistance rendered to us by Bernard Shane, manager of the Montreal market in the past few weeks. In order to reap the full benefit of the new situation this collection would have to be continued not only between Toronto and Montreal, but also between Winnipeg and the two other markets, so that the three markets in the Dominion of Canada may work as one unit toward establishing uniform standards and conditions for all the clockmakers.

(As we go to press we receive notice that the collective contract in the Montreal market will be approved by the Labor Department on Monday, October 28, and will become effective on Monday. We become effective simultaneously with the collective contract in the Province of Ontario.)

Neckwear Workers Call For Changes

By Joseph Tuvim
Manager, Local 142
Local 142, the Ladies' Neckwear Workers' Union, held aousing meeting on Monday, October 21, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., New York City.

The meeting was held for two purposes. 1. To celebrate the 142nd Anniversary of Local 142. Mrs. Heineckerman, President of the Women's Trade Union League, was guest speaker. 2. To receive the report of the executive committee, recommending several items for discussion by the Agreement Committee of the local with the employers.

The agreement of local 142 expires on December 1. The following recommendations were made:

1. 35-hour week. Corresponding increase in wages.
2. Complete abolition of home-work.
3. Limitation of contractors.
4. Classification for hemstitchers, shell tuckers, frongeters, and snap machine operators.
5. A greater control of the jobbers, manufacturers and their relations with imports and out of town shops.
6. The induction into the Union of all pinners, packers, drapers and floor girls.
7. Definite starting time for all shops in the industry including a definite lunch period.
8. The recommendations were accepted by the members with enthusiasm.

Vice-President Breslaw Returns From Europe

Vice-President Joseph Breslaw of the I.L.O.W.U., manager of Clock Pressers' Union Local 25, returned on October 21 from an eight-weeks' trip to Europe.

He spent several weeks in Soviet Russia, where he visited with relatives. Since his return Vice-President Breslaw has addressed the members of Local 25, at a large meeting on October 24, on the impression of workers in the organized shops but it supplied the manufacturers with a non-union did not, to the detriment of the Union workers.

Miners' Chief Strikes Hefty Blow For Industrial Unionism



President John L. Lewis, of United Mine Workers Caught By Our Artist As He Makes Talking Point at Atlantic City A. F. of L. Convention In Defense of Plea of Workers in Mass Production Industries For Unrestricted Industrial Chart.

Underwear Local Now "The Third Largest"

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

A recent census reveals the interesting fact that the I.L.O.W.U. is the third largest union in the American Federation of Labor in point of numbers. By an interesting coincidence the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, has achieved the same distinction in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Today, we are the third largest local in the International.

Moreover, we are continuing to show a steady growth. Even the breakdown of the NRA and its codes, which in some quarters was expected to reduce union membership in general, had no effect on us—we have continued to increase our numbers. With very few exceptions, we have organized virtually all of the shops in our industry in the New York territory, and we propose to push on until we achieve a 100 per cent organized industry.

Recent Victory Significant

The recent victory of the White Goods Workers' Union, in point of fact, carries a greater significance than what the letter of the agreement just signed with the various undergarment manufacturers associations indicates. Many of the gains won by the Union go beyond, to the very root of the unfair practices which, for years, had served to keep the workers at a disadvantage.

Primary among these is a provision dealing with "farming out" work to contractors and to out-of-town shops. For many years this method had served not only to deny employment to workers in the organized shops but it supplied the manufacturers with a non-union force which they could use, and did use, to the detriment of the Union workers.

Record Inspection Vital

Perhaps the most important feature of the new agreement, signed after weeks of intransigent negotiation, is the clause which specifically provides that the Union has the right, in cooperation with the Association, to inspect the records of any manufacturer suspected of placing work in non-union contracting shops. This provision at once wipes out a condition which, for years, had been a constant threat to the organized workers in the trade and at the same time, lays the foundation for a more thorough unionization of the industry.

Another substantial gain is the establishment of a system which provides that no worker in the industry may obtain employment in a union shop without a working card. Some such provision did exist in the past, but the machinery for its enforcement was lax. Today, no manufacturer can employ a worker unless such a worker presents a working card issued to him by the union directing him for work at his shop.

Wage Increase A Factor

In addition to the foregoing, the workers have also gained a 5 per cent increase in wages and have regained the 37½-hour week. The manufacturers trust that this will tend to reduce wages and to increase hours. They endeavored to take back from the workers some of their hard-earned work-terms, and counted on the failure of the NRA and the abandonment of the codes to help them carry out their plans. But they reckoned without the workers and their representatives.

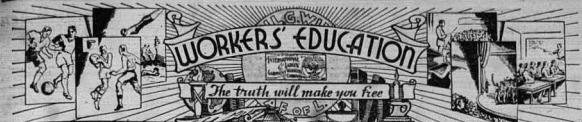
Local 62 is going forward rapidly. Its growth has come about despite numerous obstacles; some of them were inherent in recent industrial trends, others were created by manufacturers in a desperate effort to wipe out the gains won by the workers in the recent past. Our workers have, however, been aroused to the importance of a union and their loyalty to the organization has grown apace.

This is due primarily to two features in union activities. First, and foremost, is the realization by the workers that the Union exists for the purpose of protecting their interests, and that the Union has successfully done so. Second, the intensive educational and recreational activities which are being carried on by Local 62. Lecture courses in trade unionism and related topics, and an ambitious program of recreation and athletic activities have been put into effect.

Out-of-Town Work is Vital

And so another critical period in the history of our Union has passed, and we are now looking forward to the task ahead of us. If we are to safeguard our gains, we must undertake such activities as will protect the progress we have made. Primary among these activities is an intensive country-wide organizational drive. The only way to continue a manufacturer that there is no point in his moving away from the long arm of the Union is for us to show him that, no matter where he may go, whether it be Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Connecticut, he will find the Union there to contend with.

The need for this type of work is greater today than ever before. It is the only way in which he will securely consolidate our gains and continue to go forward. It was a source of great pleasure to our officers in our trade and to our workers to note that the International is responding to our request for an intensive out-of-town drive be undertaken.



On Educational Front

The fall activity of the Educational Department is on the march. A long article in the "New York Times" of October 20, 1935, introduced this activity to the general public. Beginning our survey with the Central Class, we get good reports from Gus Tyler's class dealing with the story of the I.L.G.W.U. Leo Huberman's class on Social History of the United States is small but making good progress. We have altered the hour for Dr. Lazare Taper's class dealing with the Economics of the Women's Garment Industry on Tuesdays to 6 to 7 p.m., to suit our members coming directly from work. This class made a restart at the new date on October 29. Irving Brown has taken over Bertram Wolfe's Tuesday class in place of Brown's Thursday night class. We have sent the students interested in Defending the Worker as Consumer to Jack Lezer's class run at the Cooperative Cafeteria, 17 Irving Place on Tuesday nights. Dr. Goodwin B. Watson's Applied Psychology class on Wednesday, 8:15 to 9:15, is still winning new students. Bruno Fischer reports a small but enthusiastic class dealing with the Machine Age and Literature on Thursday nights, 7 to 8 p.m. Miss Jarvis' classes (Friday 7 to 9 p.m.) on Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking are too big for our central class room and have to go into the auditorium. In all these classes we are still prepared to take in interested students who will undertake to attend regularly.

Work in the Centers

The social and educational centers have been started and we have in each center an active group. Another center is being arranged at 212 West 125th Street. In the next issue the final list of teachers and subjects will be given. But it is not too late to join up and share in the fun and the new ideas.

In each center there is a competent staff consisting of a supervisor, instructors in singing, dancing and calisthenics and a pianist. Classes located in public school buildings also have swimming and basket ball. Classes are being formed in English, Trade unionism, problems of the labor movement in the history of the I.L.G.W.U. Our members realize that it takes time to arrange the activities and are cooperating with us. In each center the group elected their members to the student council. In the past, the student council was of great assistance to our Educational Department. The council will be helpful in planning entertainments, etc. From time to time we shall have meetings of the council to discuss our social and edu-

cational program. We shall expect suggestions from them. We expect that many of the members in these centers will join our other activities such as the chorus, mandolin and dramatic groups.

We are pleased by the splendid response from the members of Local 55. We are especially grateful to the district managers of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, the active members of Local 39, and the other locals, for their cooperation. But we are eager to have the largest possible number of our members join these social and educational centers and this can only be achieved if our active members and officers will further assist us. We earnestly request those who are in charge of shop meetings in all our local unions to call the attention of their members to the centers.

Our members who wish to join a center should select the one nearest their home and carefully follow the evening it is in session. There they will find an inspiring atmosphere. They meet fellow workers and comrades and make new friends.

The Locals Are Alive

Local 15's class on Public Speaking on Wednesday, 8 to 9 p.m., at P.S. 42, under Mrs. Claassen is making very good progress. An additional class with the same subject and teacher began on Monday, October 28. And one on the Story of the I.L.G.W.U. taught by Ed 80-man started October 22.

The 110th Local of Local 31, "Our Aim" gives a very attractive presentation of the 9 classes which the local is running successfully, in addition to sending members to our Central Class and our social and educational centers.

Local 22 reports 13 central classes, 25 sectional classes with record attendances of 200 and over respectively, 16 gym groups and 27 cultural.

Local 32 has Eddie Geller on the job registering students, setting up classes and running educational lectures.

Locals 66, 39, 25, and others have been provided with lectures. All the locals have distributed out promotional leaflets.

Outside of the city, there have been successful educational meetings run at Bayonne, Union City and Newark, N. J., at Monticello, Coxsack and State Island, N. Y., at Stamford and Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut.

The Rianton local dramatic group has won further praise by its presentation of "Labors' Shield" in connection with their group meetings at New Haven and Hartford where the group has



A Group of Norwegian Workers Attending Open Air Lecture on "International Problems"

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mark Starr, Director
Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural and Recreation Division

and the talkie "Marining On" was also shown.

And not only our large local receive attention. Small Boston, newly within the ranks of the International, wrote thanking us for sending Henry Jager to their 150 members on October 1, and Jager in the next days carried inspiration and information mixed in equal quantities and shaken vigorously in the most vigorous style to shop meetings at Poughkeepsie, Troy and Albany, New York.

Educational meetings with labor plays, songs, and speeches were provided for Allentown (October 25).

In every case these meetings started and stimulated interest in our regular classes and groups and additional classes are being arranged for Stamford, New Haven, Hartford and Allentown. To be fall river, several classes in the history of the Union, English and public speaking have been started with the help of the Brookwood Extension Department and special visits from New York workers. A chorel group is also a possibility there.

At Boston, Betty Herman has inaugurated successful forums run at the locals' meetings. Here the New England Labor College and the Workers' Education Council will give assistance.

On the Western Front

From Chicago there come glowing accounts of a varied and interesting program. Joe Zarba will teach trade union organization. M. C. Brady will teach public speaking and parliamentary law; Ediel Davis, current events; C. L. Tynne, English; Muriel Schwartzman, health, education for women. Ted Robinson, the song for men; Albert Bess will teach grammar; and a teacher for labor singing is to be appointed. In order to assist the Three Joint Board in Chicago, an advisory committee was set up. Chicago plans to run its classes in three groups: formal, and no courses are balanced. In addition in the classes, there will be musicals, trips, and they hope to show the movie "Marching On."

Baltimore, with its newly appointed director, Arthur Munster, has an excellent program with bowling and swimming groups; a trade union class that has already 20 students; and a dramatic group to be assisted by Dr. N. Bryllion. Fagin St. Johns-Hopkins, which group has already been noticed by the "Baltimore Sun." Other classes are in formation.

Doris Preider on in St. Louis,

New Books for Workers

We are glad to notice that the work of Mr. Rytka Alexander Goulin displayed in "Rich Man, Poor Man" is to be continued. The Workers' Policy Association has been a series of what it calls "boiling books."

In the first of this series, "We Tomorrow: Will We Keep Out?" (the), Mr. Goulin gives the same graphic pictures of facts in order to show that the United States cannot cut itself off from the rest of the world, and that the United States must join with other nations in trying to set up an international organization which will allocate raw materials, markets, and fields for expansion.

Our teacher in current events dealing, for example, with the Ethiopian situation, will find a great deal of material interestingly presented. One possible extension of the booklet is necessary in our classes and should be emphasized the fact which the international organization of the workers will



Evelyn Paul
Educational Director, Chicago
Joint Board

Mr. sends out some very attractive illustrated lesson circulars. They have a movie projector of their own and are hoping to use the I.L.G.W.U. talkie "Marching On" and other labor films for the grand opening November 2, in St. Louis too. Marie Herman is determined to put her drill team on the educational map. She is doing mechanical work for further teams at Decatur and Chicago, Illinois. She wishes to have her ritual and her formation recognized as the officially endorsed procedures of the I.L.G.W.U. We hear no objections or rival plans. The Educational Department will give its requested endorsement. Doris Preider is also assisting at Kansas City where classes are in formation. Class secretaries anxious to know how to make novel and striking mimeographed circulars should write to St. Louis for samples.

Milwaukee is determined not to be left behind and is also branching out to help at Racine, with a class in public speaking taught by Mrs. M. Comper.

Down at Atlanta, argument is being fast as is another group should play basketball according to boys' rules (as most of the I.L.G.W.U. teams do) or conform to the team-spirit. In addition to athletic activities, an extended class program is planned in conjunction with the Atlanta Trade Federation.

play in setting up a world commonwealth in which racial and international divisions will be banished.

To those of our teachers and students who need a syllabus for an advanced class in Marxism, we heartily recommend the "Nature of the Capitalist Crisis," by Bertram D. Wolfe. (25c).

Our teachers and students will also find the pamphlets issued by the University of Chicago press very helpful. "You and Your Machines," "Strikes," and "Money" are particularly well worth while. They can be used not only by the teacher but also by the members of any study group. The simple language used and the amusing illustrations fit them for the most elementary class. Of course, they do not draw any dangerous morals, and our own teachers will have to point them up in many places. For example, the writer of "Money" is obviously unaware of the Marxist Labor Theory of Value, but that does not lessen the value of his popular description of the money and credit mechanics in the United States. The pamphlet dealing with strikes realizes that the workers cannot give up their right to withdraw their labor and that strikes are a justifiable weapon. "You and Your Machines" gives pictures and figures in order to show the billion horses of power which are now at our disposal if we only had sense enough to make the machine our servant instead of our master.

We will gladly send copies of these sample pamphlets to any of our instructors.



Tom Tippet,
Author of "Horse Shoe Bottoms"

"Horse Shoe Bottoms" by Tom Tippet (Harper, 25c), is a moving, powerful story of the early days of the miners' union in Illinois, bearing striking influence of Zola. It makes its characters real human beings—not devils, not angels, but just folk. They are not wax faces figured in which groups are drawn. It is difficult to add adjectives to those already given in the deservedly favorable reviews and we hope that earnest trade workers will use Tom Tippet's book in availing themselves with the objective of everyone by the miners in order to build up a strong organization. Our literature classes will find it first class material and we hope it will stimulate workers in the garment trades to become articulate in a similar way and thus enrich the collective memory of the workers.

From Twin Cities to New Orleans

By Meyer Perlman
I.L.G.W.U. Representative in
Southwest

Negotiations in St. Louis

Several conferences have recently been held with the Associated Dress Industries of St. Louis for the renewal of the silk dress agreement which expired in September. The Union was represented by committees selected by the Joint Board, including Ben Gilbert, the manager of the Joint Board, and Murray Weiss, business agent, as well as by the writer, representing the International, who acted as spokesman for the Union. The employers were represented by Howard Elliott, counsel for the Association, Mr. Klein, president of the Association and a committee.

The proposition submitted by the Union was thoroughly discussed and after several conferences a better and quicker method for the adjustment of disputes was agreed upon and also a more efficient method for the adjustment of piece prices for piece workers was accepted. Up until recently piece rates were bargained in some shops and timed in other shops. A uniform system was suggested by the Union for timing of garments in all shops.

At the last conference held on Thursday, October 17, the manufacturers raised the question of hours. They claimed that the St. Louis industry would be greatly benefited if the hours would be increased to 40. The writer advised them clearly and fully that the 15-hour attitude has come to stay and stay for good in this industry. Under the present circumstances, the 35-hour week has been possibly the most helpful and most constructive basis for this industry, and therefore, under no circumstances, would we consider anything else but the 35-hour week, and that is final.

Educational Activities in St. Louis District

Our educational and social activities in the St. Louis locals have been greatly enriched lately by the appointment of the new educational director for that district. Miss Preisler seems to be an exceptionally well adapted person for this type of work and with her command, the Educational Department will be placed on a higher plane. The entire New York method is adhered to and the work is being done under the sponsorship of the Educational Department in New York.

A mass meeting for the inauguration of these activities is being arranged in the Municipal Auditorium of St. Louis. Our local talent in St. Louis is being prepared not only to talk, but to play and perform. For the first time in the history of St. Louis, activities of such a large scale have been undertaken. Miss Preisler has also recently visited Kansas City, and is also making preparations to separate these activities in the Twin Cities and in the other locals under the jurisdiction of our Southwest Department.

Twin Cities

The first joint board of our newly-organized locals in the Twin Cities is now being established. The writer will shortly make a special visit to the Twin Cities to inaugurate this Joint Board.

Our newly-organized cloak local of the Twin Cities is very jubilant over the fact that Brother Sander Geiss has realized the advisability of transferring the cloakmakers who are working in the Haggis shop from the Amalgamated to the International. For the first time in the history of the Twin Cities, all the cloakmakers in Minneapolis and St. Paul will be united in one local.

The St. Louis office has recently appointed for the Twin Cities a business agent, a member of the silk dress cutters' local of St. Louis, Brother George Glass, to take charge of them under the supervision of Sander Geiss.

Kansas City

An extraordinary attempt is again being made in Kansas City to unionize the coat industry completely. While in the union coat shops the workers are fully enjoying all the scales and hours that prevailed under the code and have also succeeded in substantially increasing the earnings of the piece workers, the non-union manufacturers have played the devil with the earnings of the workers in their shops. The company unions into which these non-union workers were forced are helpless to do anything and the eyes of these workers are turning to the Union. And the entire energy of our Southwest department is now being concentrated on the complete unionization of the cloak industry in Kansas City.

W. D. Shannon, a member of our cutters' local in Kansas City, was recently appointed business agent for Kansas City and a campaign of unionization has now been started. The group of active members of our locals there who are always on the job are actively participating in this work.

Dallas, Texas

Our strike in Dallas continues and may continue for many months to come. The manufacturers are still stubbornly resisting the efforts of the workers to secure the recognition to which they are fully entitled. Every available weapon used by these manufacturers to defeat the workers and to break the strike was not successful. Later, in particular, since the manufacturers have adopted the method of jailing the strikers, has turned public opinion in Dallas in favor of the strike and the strikers.

Yes, it took our strikers in that city months and months of suffering

and sacrifice to make the public realize at least some of their problems. And we have all the hope in the world that their efforts in that city will not be in vain and that the sufferings of our strikers will at last bring results.

Houston, Texas

Our local in Houston is making progress, although the manufacturers in that city are trying their utmost to impede this progress. A number of our most active girls in that city were discharged, the manufacturers believing that by discharging them they would succeed in breaking the Union. These manufacturers are as mistaken as a good many other manufacturers have been formerly. Our local in that city has become a permanent institution and as soon as trade conditions will permit, these manufacturers who have dared to discriminate against and keep out of employment our active members will get their deserved lesson.

Our attorneys are at present preparing a case of discrimination against these manufacturers for the Labor Relations Board, and with the approach of the Spring season in the cotton garment industry our Union in that city is making progress in demand of the employers the right of collective bargaining and a fair standard of wages and hours.

Strike at the Forest City Mfg. Co.

The strike of the Forest City Mfg. Co. in St. Louis, although it is many months old, will be concluded with even greater activity throughout the coming Spring season, unless these manufacturers also come to realize that the cotton dress workers are not helpless. It is already two years since the firm has kept out its union cutters from employment. The fight against this firm continues and will continue until the just complaint of the discriminated cutters will have been settled and collective bargaining and fair standards of employment will have been established in this shop.

Alton, Illinois

Our activities in this city have been slowed down because of the fact that the Co-Ed Frolic, which has a shop in this city, has begun transferring most of its work to Shelbyville and to another shop that they recently opened. Our activities are being concentrated now on these two shops and as soon as trade conditions will permit, all the workers in these other two shops will realize what the work here in Alton has already realized—and that is the necessity for a union and the necessity for a decent standard of living. A general strike will be made in all these three shops simultaneously to bring about this improvement.

Ely-Walker Problem

At the beginning of the Spring season in the cotton dress industry our activities will be directed to unionizing of the shop of this firm in Vandalia, Mo. This firm recently closed up its cotton dress shops in St. Louis, claiming that they are out of the cotton dress business. They are continuing their children's dress shops in St. Louis, which shops are covered by the agreement that the firm has with the Union. But from reports received, the firm is increasing its production in Vandalia and is also endeavoring to open up shops in other small towns.

"91" Continues Parleys

By Harry Greenberg
V.P.-Manager Local 91

The negotiations which were in progress when the last issue of "Justice" went to press are still continuing. Local 91 is meeting with the United Infants' and Children's Wear Association through a small subcommittee appointed by both parties.

Although a more cooperative spirit is evident at these later conferences, it is not possible to predict at this time whether the final settlement will be an entirely peaceful one. The Union forces are being held in momentary readiness should the employers decide to turn a blind eye upon the modifications to the new agreement presented by the Union.

As was stated in the previous issue, this negotiation with the United Infants' and Children's Wear Association involves the most delicate section of our Union, namely, the manufacturers in the children's and infants' wear line. The policy the Union favors to pursue in the contracting shops and in the cotton garment factories will largely be determined by the results of these conferences.

The Radio Broadcasts Conclude

Meanwhile, the weekly progress of the negotiations are being brought to our members by the weekly broadcasts of the Union every Tuesday night over Station WEVD at 8:30. During the last few weeks a varied program has come through the "Message of 91." One night was devoted to its entirety to the International. The international chorus sang the songs of the Union, the Theme Song of 91, the Anthem of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Harvest Song. The speaker for the night was Mark Starr, who heads the educational department of the International. He spoke on the international work of the International and of the local of the

At the beginning of the season in the cotton dress industry, the Union will be ready to meet the problem of bringing about a fair wage and fair working hours in the Vandalia shop as well as in the other shops that the firm may contemplate opening.

New Orleans, La.

It was recently reported to us that a number of cotton dress manufacturers in Louisiana have established shops with unduly long hours of labor and that the wages paid to the workers are the lowest in the country. We are making preparations to begin activities also in that city.

relationship between the local and the I.L.G.W.U. and of the importance of the educational, recreational and cultural work in connection with the regular economic activities of the Union.

On the following week, Local 91's radio broadcast was enlivened by the rich basso voice of Mr. Joe Phillips. In clear and glib style he sang the stanza of the song of "91" and he was backed by the chorus of the Union in the cultured refrain.

Side by side with these broadcasts on the weekly reports on the negotiations. Each week, new and different attractions of an entertaining and artistic nature will be with the talks of the Union officials.

Educational Program

Local 91 has been carrying on a varied and interesting set of classes and cultural functions for its members.

Each Tuesday night a sort of double class, the center of interest, if not, but discussion, takes place at the Union headquarters. The first hour of the class is devoted to a discussion of the most important news of the week, led by the instructor One Tyler. The last classes have been devoted to the many aspects of the Halph-Rhobian conflict.

This is immediately followed by a discussion of current trade union problems by the manager of the Union. The A. F. of L. Convention, the matter of a labor party, the question of industrial unionism have been brought to the members in terms of their actual trade union experiences.

On Thursday night, a class is devoted primarily for members of the executive board, dealing with the financial and economic background of the American trade union movement, and conducted by Brother Tyler is being held.

Monday night is music night. Two orchestras, one more advanced and the other for beginners, meet under the direction of Mr. Lazar Welner.

Wednesday night is cultural night. Literature of the union is interpreted by Twin Sweden; dramatic rehearsals under the guidance of Mark Schwartz follow.

Friday night is English night, with a class conducted by Mrs. Burd for those who want to learn the language.

The Preparedness Campaign

Our Union is now warring a quiet but very effective campaign on two fronts. On the diplomatic front it is making rapid progress toward a peaceful settlement of the problems before the industry. But behind the scenes goes on a necessary and proper preparation through radio broadcasts, class room, and mass for immediate and self action on the part of the Union to employ its organizational weapon in any emergency.

I.L.G.W.U. St. Louis Dramatic Group



Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmutter, V.P.
Manager, Local 10

Review of Local 10 Activities

This month marks the second anniversary of gigantic strikes and campaigns in our industries which have broken records for magnitude in the labor movement history. It is therefore, quite appropriate that we review here some of the outstanding activities that have made our I. L. G. W. U. a model organization and have moved it up to its present height.

Having won the confidence of the mass masses of recruits who came in by tens of thousands into our organization, we lost no time in introducing new activities in our Union, still then unfamiliar to most labor unions in order to hold their interest. We have reference, in particular, to our recreational and educational work.

Our International, and its affiliated locals, started to expand this work of cultural and physical development after the completion of 1931 came to an end. The work hours had been reduced in most trades to thirty-five per week (and to thirty-seven and one-half in the miscellaneous trades), and we began telling our members that they can take advantage of this new-found leisure for recreational and educational purposes. The result is that the I. L. G. W. U. can boast today of a widespread network of athletic and educational groups eager to take part in activities which will allow to their daily lives and pursuits.

Local 10 To The Front

During the past two years, Local 10 among other branches of activity has established a recreational and cultural division which stands out conspicuously in the I. L. G. W. U.

The following sub-divisions covering this field have been organized and are functioning in first class order:

BASKETBALL: This team consists of a group of boys, most of whom have been to high school or college, where they obtained a measure of athletic training. This team was organized about a year and a half ago, and has competed with other locals of the International in and out of New York City, but for the Philadelphia Basketball team, a well-seasoned group organized some years ago, our team has beaten every local it met and won the national championship of the International when they won from Philadelphia in the Unity House on August 24 last.

The Cutters' Union has spared no effort to develop this branch of sport. Last season our basketball team was coached by Max Pomeroy, former captain of the Jewish, one of the most noted basketball teams in the country, which on several occasions won championships in professional basketball. This season we have succeeded in securing Tony Raskin's former City College star and coach. Next to Nat Holman, Raskin is regarded as one of the greatest coaches in basketball.

The enthusiasm with which our membership takes to basketball is well indicated by the great attendance at the games during the basketball season which extends from November to March.

Two gyms, one in the Textile High School and the other in the Lemoore Hotel, formerly the Level Oak, have been rented to afford the basketball squad an opportunity to practice. Besides the team playing on handball courts, the gym in the Lemoore Hotel, where they take advantage of the basket-

ball and handball courts, punching bags, boxing, indoor basketball, etc., and of the swimming pool.

In order to stimulate more interest among the members in the field of sports, the Lemoore Gym has been rented by Local 10 for the entire season and is open to our members from 7:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., every Saturday. The pool is also available from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M. on Saturdays.

To help defray the expenses, a season ticket will be sold to the members for the use of the Lemoore Gym and Pool for the nominal sum of \$2.50, which will entitle every holder to all athletic facilities. This is a very moderate fee, as the hotel charges \$70 for gym membership.

A meeting is scheduled to be held at the headquarters of Local 10, 49 West 36th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, for formulating plans to further stimulate and advance the work.

BASKETBALL: Another very important branch of our athletic activities is that of basketball. This game, also, has been developed and stimulated to a very high degree due to the widespread interest manifested in it by a considerable number of our members. As a result of this, Local 10 is topping this sport in our International and has automatically won the 1935 basketball championship during both halves of the season.

SOCCER: A game which is now in the process of developing and is reaching very large proportions in Local 10 is that of soccer, the most popular sport in Europe, particularly England.

Along 1933, the soccer team known as the "Vienna Hoks" visited this country and during their stay competed with some of the outstanding soccer teams in America. For the first time in the history of American sports soccer games were then attended by tens of thousands of men and women, filling such parks as the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds.

While basketball, football and baseball still remain the national sports, soccer is beginning to make heavy inroads, and is taken up more and more extensively in many schools. Our local team has participated in a number of games, competing with outstanding teams, and winning most of their games. Recently, the Educational Department of the International, under the supervision of Mark Starr and his able assistant, Bill Beattie, or-



ERNO SCHWARTZ, playmate of the N. Y. Americans and coach of Local 10

ganized soccer teams in many of our locals, including Locals 1 and 60.

Besides recreation and athletics, Local 10 is not backward in cultural work among its members. We have in Local 10 a dramatic group, headed by Aaron Dick, secretary. This group consists of about forty members who have already made such an impression at a number of recitations, and the play they presented at Unity House on August 4 last, "Bound East for Cardiff," by Eugene O'Neill, under the direction of Mark Schwind.

Last, but not least, the educational work, started comparatively but a short time ago, is meeting with successful results in our Local. Besides a class in P. E. No. 24, 124 W. 26th St., on Wednesday evenings, organized recently under the supervision of August Claessens and attended by some forty members, a few more classes are now being formed, among which are included Public Speaking, Political Economy, etc. These classes will be held every Wednesday evening at the same school.

As this is the beginning of the season of educational activities, we wish to call upon our members to avail themselves of these opportunities. Those of our members who wish to participate in any of the branches of recreational and cultural activities mentioned above are immediately to communicate with the writer of these lines, and they will be fully advised.

The sports and other educational

groups in Local 10 are organized and subdivided as follows:

Frank Millett, Recreational Supervisor.

William Shanes, Chairman, Athletic Division.

Joseph Nifio, Secretary, Athletic Division.

Moe Falkman, Chairman of Educational Division.

Joseph Dick, Secretary, Dramatic Group.

Sol Moss, Secretary, Educational Division.

BASKETBALL: William Shanes, Manager-Captain.

Players: Harry Engel, Philip Atkins, Dave Herz, William Shanes, Manny Lederer, Bob Siegel, Sam Flamm, Sol Auerbach, Sol Fisher, George Fishman.

BASEBALL: Joseph Nifio, Manager.

Players: William Shanes, Coach; Frank Lacia, Coach; Harry Perkins, Captain.

Players: Pete Giampietro, Sidney Engel, Harry Perkins, Pete Lama, Cy Hiltner, Harry Engel, Jack Brecker, Sam Wolf, Joe Kraus, Ray Lange, Cy Oberman, Chas. Maser.

SOCCER: Sidney Gels, Manager-Captain; Stanley Schwartz, Secretary; Erno Schwartz, Coach.

Players: Alvin Goodstein, Harry Nussbaum, Harry Ledenberg, Max Rofes, Aaron Lerner, Manny Goldstein, Irving Laher, Abe Schaffer, Adolph Ehrlich, H. Fisher, L. Radwinowitz, Max Rosen, Emanuel Zellin.

Impartial Chairman Grants Favorable Verdict

It is nothing unusual for us to report cases of back-pay collection.

We, however, mention the case of Roselind Davis because of the peculiar details involved.

This firm employed a cutter by the name of Sidney Mosk, who, incidentally, is also a brother of one of the members of the firm. It was being paid at the rate of 130 per week, or \$125 below the scale.

When the office found this out, Mosk, who was called to the office, denied on several occasions that he worked below the scale, until some time later, when for some reason or other, he was discharged. He then appeared at the office and admitted that he was receiving 130 per week.

A complaint was filed with the National Association, the books of the firm were investigated, but the complaint could not be sustained as he was working on the books the cutter in question was receiving 145.

When he became a dispute of veracity. The office of Local 10, being satisfied, however, that the cutter had told the truth, referred the matter to the Impartial Chairman.

Following before whom we were able to prove that, while the firm had agreed to pay Mosk \$45, they would deduct \$15 weekly from his pay, on the pretext that his brother was going to give it for him until it had accumulated into a large sum. The Impartial Chairman then ordered the firm to settle this matter with the Union, as he would otherwise have to rule against them.

After negotiating with the Association, a collection of \$250 as back-pay was obtained from the firm while the cutter in question was summoned to the Executive Board to answer charges of concealing these facts from the Union.

A Dual System Problem

Among other problems confronting Local 10, particularly the dress branch of it, is the dual system which exists in some cutting departments, namely, inside cutters and the sending out of bodies and of piece goods out to contractors.

This dual system creates confusion, and very often the employer uses this method in order to force the cutters to accept overtime, or as a whip when they insist on higher wages. When the office receives such information and proceeds to investigate the contractors to whom these jobs are alleged to be sending piece goods, the contractors invariably deny having received any piece goods, claiming they only receive cut work.

It stands to reason that such a condition is detrimental to the cutters. It will, therefore, have to be our duty, at the coming conferences with the dress manufacturers, to demand that this dual system be abolished, also that contractors who are supposed to be working on cut goods be clearly prohibited from spreading machine wires or passing cutting machines, and other safeguards that would make it impossible for the jobber to pit the contractor against the cutter as a competitor.

ATTENTION
Cutters of Local 10
Regular Membership Meeting will be held on
MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1935
in
ARLINGTON HALL
23 St. Mark's Place
at 7:30 P. M. Sharp.
Cutters are urged to attend.

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Local 10 Soccer Team in Fighting Trim



Proudly Smiling Upon Their Crack Ball Tossers Are a Group of Local 10 Leaders—Samuel Perlmutter, Louis Stulberg, Moe Falkman (Mrs. Falkman is Seen in the Center), with Louis Schaffer Surveying the Field From Deep Right—Local 10 Had Just Triumphed 4 to 1 Over Strong Avondale Club at Starlight Park, October 20.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

After Atlantic City

Was the 55th Convention of the American Federation in Atlantic City a "progressive" convention or a "conservative" one?

More than one observer on the sidelines in Atlantic City—especially of the kind with whom the wish is largely the father of the thought—had formed opinions one way or the other even before the convention got into full stride. As we see it, however, the Atlantic City convention, like many another A. F. of L. convention before it, could not be tagged either "progressive" or "conservative." It was, in our judgment, a great convention, perhaps the most historic convention of the Federation within memory, and, despite rigorous adherence to parliamentary decorum, as flexible, responsive and democratic a labor assembly as may be found anywhere on this continent.

Let us jot down briefly a few of the highlights at the convention:

It has registered, for the first time a minority of 12,000 against a majority of 11,000 for unrestricted application of industrial unionism in mass-production industries.

It has empowered the Executive Council to draft an enabling amendment to the United States constitution that would place social and labor legislation beyond the deadening hand of the Supreme Court.

It has referred the question of affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions for action to the Executive Council.

It has voted to continue its policy of unrestricted admission of Negro workers into the trade unions and of emphasizing a friendly pressure on the few remaining unions which still refuse admittance of Negroes, to conform to the attitude of the overwhelming majority of internationals which put up no bars of any kind to colored workers.

It has reaffirmed in equally as strong language as at two preceding conventions its abhorrence of the Nazi and Fascist regimes in Europe and pledged its own support and the support of all its affiliated organizations to the Chest for Oppressed Workers in Europe.

It has come out vigorously and uncontroversially for the 30-hour work-week as the only practical solution for decreasing unemployment and the creation of jobs for the idle millions.

It has reaffirmed its non-partisan political stand of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," though it placed no obstacles to a discussion of a labor party, and to a vote on it on the floor of the convention.

It has resolved the dangerous jurisdictional snarl between rival building trades departments which, for a time, threatened to create genuine trouble for the unions involved and for the convention as a whole.

Like at most conventions, there were lights and shadows in abundance at the Atlantic City gathering, though one must admit that the lights predominated. There were voices heard at the 55th Convention, mostly coming from a younger, up-and-coming element in "new" industries, still inexperienced yet eager and mightily earnest voices, which are bound to have their influence felt at next conventions as their sphere of activity widens and they come to weigh in with greater strength at the gates of the Federation meetings.

The debate on the question of industrial unionism, probably one of the greatest debates ever conducted on an A. F. of L. convention floor since its inception

more than a half century ago, has brought out with abundant clarity the fact that the Federation quickly adapts itself to changes, no matter how drastic, once it discovers that the majority of its component groups is not averse to such changes. Its profound shift of front on social security legislation within only a few years offers convincing proof along this line. It may take even less time than that for the Federation to swing around to the viewpoint of those who hold that the industrial union form is the only effective form of trade union organization for the mass production industries.

"Free and Clear"

The clearing in open court of Vice-President Philip Kramer and Joseph Morabito, of Boston, of every vestige of guilt in connection with a grave charge of "conspiracy to murder," should cause joy and deep satisfaction to members of our Union in every part of the country.

Of course, the Boston members of the I.L.G.W.U. have special reason for being happy with this verdict. This dastardly plot against their leaders, which burst like a bubble after the dictaphone conversation between the accuser and the accused had been introduced in court, was a vicious piece of business which might have hurt badly their Union and eventually their work and living conditions had this conspiracy not been nipped in the bud.

The Boston organization, we take it, is not entirely blind as to who and what forces in their home market stood behind the hatchers of this ugly stab and who helped in its hatching. The secret why the police had been so "helpful" in rounding out the frightful charge against Kramer and Morabito should not be unduly hard to unravel. We hope that the Boston Joint Board—aided by the entire trade union movement of Boston—will sift this miserable attempt upon its existence to the bottom until the entire conspiracy is laid bare.

Antonini Abroad

First Vice-President Antonini's visit to Europe, to take part in the Italian Congress Against War and Fascism, which took place in the historic People's House in Brussels on October 12 and 13, thus far has been little short of a triumphal procession. Not only the Italian Laborites abroad, refugees from the cruelties of Fascism, but all wings in the labor movement in every locality he has thus far visited appear to have taken Antonini's mission—and him personally—close to heart.

The key to this enthusiastic reception lies not merely in Antonini's magnetic platform presence and oratorical prowess. Chiefly, we should like to ascribe it to the fact that, for the first time in the half-century of Italian mass immigration into the lands of North America, Antonini has brought to millions of his fellow laborite nationals scattered in a score of European countries a direct message of solidarity supplemented by examples of concrete aid in common efforts to resurrect Italian Labor. The rise of the moral and material well-being of the Italian working masses in the United States under the spur of large-scale trade union organization was another revealing picture which Antonini drew before deeply interested labor audiences in France, Belgium and Switzerland.

If Antonini's trip will have achieved nothing else but the strengthening of the common bond between the organized Italian masses in the United States and their fellow nationals abroad, it will be a first-leave that it will bring far greater results. It should act as a mighty stimulus in consolidating anti-Fascist forces throughout Europe and the world over for the forthcoming struggles against the usurpers of liberty in every land.

Our Union Health Center Moves

The Union Health Center—the I. L. G. W. U. "house of health"—is moving to larger and better equipped quarters at 275 Seventh Avenue, in the very heart of the great garment district in New York City.

In leaving its old home on East 17th Street for the new headquarters uptown, the Health Center is obeying the trend of the times in more than one sense.



"See what a sportsman he is! He did that with one hand behind his back!"

It follows, first of all, the masses of our workers to a location where it could offer them a maximum of convenience and thereby double the value of its service. Second, its removal means accommodation for many more thousands of patients nearly all of whom come from the ranks of the I.L.G.W.U., and a re-equipment and a re-implementing of the technical side of the institution which would bring it abreast of the most modern medical service agencies in the metropolis.

Needless to say that the I.L.G.W.U. is genuinely proud of its Health Center and of the sound, solid work it is doing in the field of health preservation and disease prevention. In the 22 years of its existence—all these years under the unbroken directorship of its veteran chief, Dr. George M. Price—the Union Health Center, an offshoot of the old Joint Board of Sanitary Control, has marked up for itself an enviable record. The I.L.G.W.U. has all the reason to believe that in its new and greater headquarters the Health Center will outdo even this fine record. When one takes into account that the attendance at the Center jumped from 19,148 in 1933 to 39,000 in 1934 and is expected to go over 50,000 for the current year, the potential utility of the Union Health Center may readily be visualized.

Above all, these figures prove that the Union Health Center has become an essential wing of our movement, practically an indispensable institution of ours. Its growth and expansion, of which its removal uptown is a vivid register, is, therefore, a matter of keen concern to the entire membership of our Union in Greater New York.

On "Little International" Front

Early Fall has brought an upsurge of activity throughout the "out-of-town" zone which bids well to eclipse in pace and sweep every other Union district in the East.

From Bayonne, Newark, Union City, South River, N.J., from towns in Westchester County and on Long Island, and from Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania cities, the news comes of large meetings, strikes and settlements, of a varied educational activity, and of wide preparations for an emergency situation in the dress industry likely to arise from the forthcoming negotiations in the metropolitan New York market.

The stirrings in the "Little International," however, are confined not to "business" alone. Most of the organizations in the strip of territory which runs along the seaboard southward from Hartford, Conn., to the gates of Philadelphia, are having their anniversary season right now, a period of festivity during which they commemorate their birth, a mere two years ago.

To be sure, it would be rather difficult, for an outsider, to believe that these scores of trade union dotting the "out-of-town" zone and functioning like seasoned labor organizations have just passed their two-year mark. It is, nevertheless, a fact, which cannot be denied, that these local and file which compose these locals and on the officers who lead them. It furthermore, augurs well for the conduct of these locals in the near future when they may be called upon to prove their mettle in a conflict with the extensive interests of the dress employers who control production in the numerous dress factories—the backbone of our "Little International."



A Sure-Fire Means for Keeping Profits Up